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EXCLUSIVE EINSTEIN LETTERS = REALITY TV: THE PROJECT RUNWAY EFFECT

TIME



END OF COWBOY DIPLOMACY

What North Korea, Iraq and Iran teach us about the limits of going it alone

BY MIKE ALLEN & ROMESH RATNESAR





FALL OFF THE EDGE OF THE MAP.





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TIME

July 17, 2006 Vol. 168, No. 3

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Creative TV
hits with top
chefs, decorators
and couturiers

Francis Collins takes on both atheists and creationists





Dilbert, take note. These new cubes feature sliding doors for a bit of privacy

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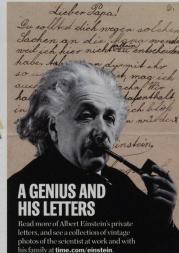
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SHOW US YOUR CUBE!

In this week's magazine,

TIME's Lisa Takeuchi Cullen writes about new work-space designs that are transforming the dreaded office cubicle. But for now, you're stuck within those padded walls, sitting surrounded by Post-it notes and stacks of memos. Here's what one of our own cubes looks like. Now we want to see yours. Send us pictures of your cubicle-bleak or cheery, clean or cluttered-at emailus@time.com, and we'll post a selection online next week.







Christopher Morris goes inside North Korea, left, and Robert Nickelsberg looks at the El Salvadoran gangs that are infiltrating small-town America.

At the Multiplex: A Bummer of a

Critics have been tough on some of this summer's mode blockbusters, like the new Pirates of the Caribbean. How about you? Yote for your biggest film disappointment of the summer at time.com/moviepoll. Last week we asked you to pick the novel by an under-40 author most likely to last. Jonathan Safran Foer's Everything is Illiuminated nosed out Zadie Smith's White Teeth.



PICTURE OF THE WEEK



Time.com readers last week picked this image as their favorite: President Bush jogging with Army Staff Sergeant Christian Bagge, who lost both legs in Iraq.

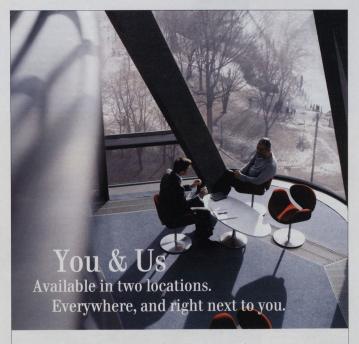
DEALING WITH NORTH KOREA

Former Clinton Administration officials Ashton Carter and William Perry created a stir last month when they called for a pre-emptive U.S. strike against North Korea's long-range missiles. Go to time-one to read their advice on what the Bush Administration should do now.





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10 QUESTIONS FOR Katharine Jefferts Schori

ough waters aren't new to Katharine Jefferts Schori, 52, a former oceanographer who is the Presiding Bishop-elect of the Episcopal Church of the U.S.A. Bishop Katharine, as she's known, takes over a denomination rocked by controversy at home and abroad for its liberal stance on gay clergy. She talked with Timer's Jeff Chu about her mission of social justice, the relationship between science and religion and whether faith in Jesus is the only path to heaven.

What will be your focus as head of the U.S. church? Our focus needs to be on feeding people who go to bed hungry, on providing primary education to girls and boys, on healing people with AIDS, on addressing tuberculosis and malaria, on sustainable development. That ought to be the primary focus.

The issue of gay bishops has been so divisive. The diocese of Newark, N.J., has named a gay man as one of its candidates for bishop. Is now the time to elect another gay bishop? Dioceses, when they are faithful, call the person who is best suited to lead them. I believe every diocese does the best job it's capable of in discerning who it is calling to leadership.

Many Anglicans in the developing world say such choices in the U.S. church have hurt their work. That's been important for the church here to hear. We've heard in ways we hadn't heard before the problematic nature of our decisions. Especially in places where Christians are functioning in the face of Islamic culture and mores, evangelism is a real challenge. [But] these decisions were made because we believe that's where the Gospel has been calling us. The Episcopal Church in the U.S. has come to a reasonable conclusion and consensus that gav and lesbian Christians are full members of this church and that our



ministry to and with gay and lesbian Christians should be part of the fullness of our life.

The Archibishop of Canterbury, who leads the Anglican Communion, wrote recently that a two-tier Communion may be a solution. What did you read in his message? The pieces that I saw as most important had to do with the complexity of the situation and the length of time that this process will continue. He's very clear that we're not going to see an instant solution.

He's also clear about his role: it is to call people to conversation, not to intervene in diocesan or provincial life—which some people have been asking for.

There's much debate about whether science and religion can comfortably coexist. You're a scientist and a pastor. What do you think? Oh, they absolutely can. In the Middle Ages, theology was called the queen of the sciences. It asks a set of questions about human existence, about why we're existence, about why we're

here and how we should be in relationship with our neighbors and with the divine. And science, in this more traditional understanding, is about looking at creation and trying to understand how it functions.

What is your view on intelligent design? I firmly believe that evolution ought to be taught in the schools as the best witness of what modern science has taught us. To try to read the Bible literalistically about such issues disinvities us from using the best of recent scholarship.

Is belief in Jesus the only way to get to heaven? We who practice the Christian tradition understand him as our vehicle to the divine. But for us to assume that God could not act in other ways is, I think, to put God in an awfully small box.

Pastoral work can be allconsuming. Mow do you relax? I run regularly. I like to hike, and I take one long backpacking trip a year. Flying is also a focusing activity. I come from a family of pilots, and it's always been part of my experience. It takes one's full attention, and that's restful in an odd kind of way. It takes your mind away from other concerns, not unlike meditation.

Do you have a favorite Bible verse? Chapter fol of Isaiah is an icon for me of what Christian work should be about. That's what Jesus reads in his first public act. In Luke, he walks into the synagogue and reads from Isaiah. It talks about a vision of the reign of God where those who are mourning are comforted, where the pungry are fed, where the poor hear good news.

What is your prayer for the church today? That we remember the centrality of our mission is to love each other. That means caring for our neighbors. And it does not mean bickering about fine points of doctrine.

PANTENE O LENGTHS

Diane Lane, actress

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India Ascending

A democracy of more than 1 billion people, many profiting from a reformed economy, India is turning itself into a primary player in the global marketplace. Readers welcomed the rise of a free society, although not without a few misgivings from Americans about what it means for U.S. workers

AS AN INDIAN FROM BOMBAY, I LOVED reading your stories about my home country [June 26]. From Tarrytown to Tallahassee, people are thinking about India. They want to know where Chennai and Hyderabad are on the map. Colleagues in the Midwest are rushing to do a stint working in India, which has come to be seen as a rung on the corporate ladder. Unlike China, which gatecrashed into Western households with everything from kitchen knives to toilettissue holders. India has made an unhurried entry through communication portals. But India must not allow corruption and bureaucratic incompetence to slow it down in the race with China.

KRISH V. KRISHNAN Wilmette, Ill.

THE COVER STORY ON THE RISE OF INDIA was outstanding. Visitors in the past might have felt India's problems were over-whelming, but there is hope for the masses of the subcontinent. It goes to show what can be accomplished by miltons of people with a work ethic, an appreciation for education, a culture of thirtf and family, and a recognition of the value of being able to speak English well in the global marketplace.

PAUL H. GORE Oakland, Ore.

YOUR REPORTING STATED THAT "FEW modern Americans ... are shocked to hear how vital Indians have been to California's high-tech industry." With regard to outsourcing, you quoted an Indian executive's observation that "the jobs will go to those who can do them best, in the most cost-effective manner. Geography is irrelevant." So American workers are losing jobs to insourcing as well as outsourcing IV earl't get a break.

JOSEPH MICHAEL SIMASEK

Morganton, N.C.



44Visitors in the past might have felt India's problems were overwhelming, but there is hope for the masses of the subcontinent.**

PAUL H. GORE Oakland, Ore.

At Odds over the War

IN "WIT BUSH IS (STILL) WINNING THE WAR AT HOME" [June 26], columnist Joe Klein asked. "How is it possible ... for the Democrats to seem so bollized about the war and for the President to seem so confident?" The President's political survival has been tied from Day One to never admitting a mistake. The Democrats, on the other hand, are looking carefully at the problems brought on by the President's recklessness. Then, from their

SETTING THE RECORD STRAIGHT

SCHOOL RULES

■In the May 22 stop, "When Colleges Go no Suicide Watch," a quote from Nelson Roth, deputy university counsel of Cornell University, was used out of context. Roth was commenting not on the specific circumstances of Cornell student Anne Giedinghagen but rather on the university's legal obligations regarding all students on involuntary leave.

various viewpoints, they are attempting to propose policy solutions that might stand a chance of turning things around in Iraq or at least saving lives. What looks bollixed to Klein appears to me to resemble evidence of a genuine policy debate, which is what many Democrats (and some Republicans) have sought for months.

TED PAULY New York City

KLEIN FAILED TO PROVIDE ANY USEFUL.
advice for the confused and divided Democrats, as they argue about withdrawing.
U.S. troops from Iraq. He stated that the leader of al-Qaeda in Iraq. Abu Mousab al-Zarqawi, was "eliminated through terrific intelligence work and air power, neither of which required a substantial U.S. ground presence in Iraq." Klein ignored the tremendous value U.S. ground forces contribute to that intelligence environment and to the targeting capability used to eliminate al-Zaroawi.

ROBERT BILLINGS Lake Mary, Fla.





■ Because the burning of fossil fuels is causing global warning, the race is on to develop cool alternatives, as we reported in our Aug. 26, 2002, special report: "In Japan 80,000 households have installed solar roof panels since the government offered generous subsidies in 1994; consequently, Japan has displaced the U.S. as the world's leading manufacturer of photovoltais." Read more at Immarchive.com.

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Shays, top left, **Clinton and Edwards all** back a higher

VER SINCE 2004, WHEN THE G.O.P. FIRED UP ITS CONSERVATIVE core by getting gay-marriage bans on the ballot in 11 states on Election Day, Democrats have sought their own rally-the-base issue. What could motivate liberals to turn out for November's midterms? They think they have an answer: the minimum wage.

The federal minimum wage has been stuck at \$5.15 an hour since 1997. Polls show that more than 80% of Americans favor an increase, but most Republican politicians-who traditionally

side with the business lobby on the issue-do not. So Democrats are sharpening their attacks on the G.O.P. for seeming out of step with public opinion. Senator Hillary Clinton of New York has led a Democratic effort to block a

scheduled \$3,300 increase

in congressional paythe typical lawmaker's salary would rise to \$168,500 a year—unless Republicans agree to hike the minimum wage to \$7.25. The Dems are also emulating the Republican gavmarriage strategy by backing ballot measures in six states to boost the minimum wage. They hope voters will go to the polls for this cause. then support Democrats in races that could help the party take back Congress, Clinton and ex-Senator John Edwards will head to Ohio this week to stump for that state's measure. Edwards then plans to go to Arizona to rally for an initiative there.

The potential political cost of not supporting an increase

is beginning to have an impact in the G.O.P. While Republican leaders in the House have so far blocked efforts to get a vote on the issue this year, some vulnerable, moderate G.O.P. members of Congress are speaking out for a higher minimum wage-and pushing their leadership to relent. Christopher Shavs, a nine-term Connecticut Republican embroiled in a tight fight for re-election, says he backs the Dems' push. "I just think it's

You Can't Beat **The Real Thing**

The bizarre plot could have proved ruinous for Coca-Cola: thieves tried to sell some of its secrets to PepsiCo. But after a tip from Pepsi, the FBI last week arrested the culprits. "Competition can be fierce," says Pepsi spokesman Dave DeCecco, "but must also be fair and legal." Here's how the soda sting went down.

Whodunit? Federal prosecutors say they have videotape of a secretary at Coca-Cola. Jova Williams, sneaking classified materials from the company's Atlanta headquarters in her handbag. Co-conspirators Ibrahim Dimson and Edmund Duhaney allegedly helped her try to sell what she had to Pepsi What secrets were for sale?

The recipes for some Coca-Cola products and details of

an embarrassment," he says of his party's stance on the issue. Not enough Republicans

have sided with Shays to get a House vote, which means any action this year will depend on voters in the six states with ballot initiatives. All would increase the minimum wage to at least \$6.15, and all are good bets to pass. It's less clear whether the Democrats can convert that support into backing for the party. If the minimum wage doesn't generate maximum anger against the Republicans, low-income workers may find themselves with bigger paychecks, but congressional Democrats may be right back where they began-in the minority. -By Perry Bacon Jr.

TALKING POINTS Terrorists Thwarted

Rail tunnels were the target The FBI said last week it had foiled al-Oaeda lovalists' plans to bomb tunnels linking New Jersey and New York, Three alleged plotters were nabbed with the aid of intel agencies in six countries. Five suspects are still at large.

Discovery's Mission Is the shuttle worth preserving?

Discovery left July 4 for a 12-day trip to the International Space Station. Critics say the pricey shuttle does little for science. They want it grounded for good. freeing funds for unmanned missions to Mars. Venus and beyond.



future promotions (asking price for a selection of this information: \$15,000). There was also a sample of a new beverage not vet on the market (\$75,000).

How were the thieves caught? A man calling himself Dirk sent Pepsi HO a letter in May. offering secrets. When Pepsi got the letter, it immediately contacted Coke, which called the FBI. On June 16, an undercover agent met Dirk-actually

Dimson-at Atlanta's Hartsfield-Jackson Airport. Dimson handed over some documents and the beverage sample. The agent gave Dimson \$30,000 in cash, stuffed in a Girl

Scout cookie box-a down payment. After the items were authenticated, the agent agreed to meet Dimson last week to buy more secrets for \$1.5 million. That's when he and his co-conspirators were arrested.

What about the ultimate Coca-Cola secret: Does its recipe really contain cocaine? That

burning question can't be answered definitively, and the recipe for Classic Coke wasn't stolen. Coke officials deny the drug was ever an ingredient. But experts, including a former U.S. drug czar, have long said the coca plant-cocaine's sourceonce flavored Coke, which might explain why it was sold early on as a "brain tonic," Maybe the thieves should have had a drink. -By Kathleen Kingsbury



We have no intention of drowning in the Gaza swamp. 33

AMIR PERETZ, Israeli Defense Minister, saying his country does not plan to fully reoccupy Gaza. Israel seized three small sectors of the territory last week as a buffer against Palestinian missile fire, which has showered southern Israel since hostilities escalated two weeks ago following the kidnapping of an Israeli soldier by Palestinian militants

66 What you have witnessed now is only the beginning of a string of attacks that will continue and become stronger. >>

SHEHZAD TANWEER, one of the four suicide bombers who struck London on July 7, 2005, on a video recorded before the assault and aired by al-Jazeera last week on the first anniversary of the attack

66 We are not afraid to die in the fight. >>

EMILIO SERRANO, member of Mexican presidential candidate Andrés Manuel López Obrador's leftist party, pledging protests after conservative Felipe Calderón apparently won last week's elections by just 0.58%-243,934 votes out of 41.8 million cast

66 When I was a kid looking at people [who were] 60, I said, 'Man, there goes an ancient person.' >>

GEORGE W. RUSH, U.S. President who turned 60 last week

66 I wanted to stroke him like a cat, and it came out in this gesture. >>

VLADIMIR PUTIN, Russian President, on why he stopped to kiss a little boy's stomach while walking through the Kremlin

66 Betting on baseball gets boring. 39

KEN MOORE, graphic designer in Quincy, Mass., and one of thousands of gamblers to have bet in foreign online casinos on how many hurricanes will hit the U.S. in 2006. Online betting is illegal in the U.S.

For more daily sound bites, visit time.com/quotes

Sources: BBC News; the Times (London): Bloomberg CNN; AFP; AP

DELAY REDUX?

Could Tom DeLay be headed back to the House? A source close to the ex-Congressman tells TIME that DeLay is planning an aggressive campaign to retake the House seat he guit in June if an appeals court lets stand a ruling by a federal



judge last week that his name must stay on November's ballot-even though he has moved to Virginia. "If it isn't overturned, Katy bar the door!" says a G.O.P. official. "Guess he'll have to fire up the engines on the campaign and let 'er rip." DeLay, awaiting trial for money laundering, never intended to fade away. He plans to give paid speeches and has signed a deal to have his bio penned by best-selling author Stephen Mansfield. But to run, DeLay would have to raise money fast; his campaign fund has well under \$1 million left. At least he knows his would-be opponent well: ex-Congressman Nick Lampson's original district was eliminated in a redistricting engineered by DeLay. --By Mike Allen and Hilary Hylton

The Korean Cloner

Hwang is down but not out Cloning pioneer Hwang Woo Suk admitted in court last week that he falsified much of his data. He could get three years in jail, a prospect that doesn't seem to daunt him: he plans to open a new lab in Seoul this month.

• GM's New Engine? An ailing carmaker seeks change

Auto-biz turnaround whiz Carlos Ghosn, CEO of Renault and Nissan, visits Detroit this week to discuss an alliance with struggling General Motors, whose shareholders are agitating for reform-and a higher stock price.

Chappelle Returns

His "lost episodes" air at last Dave Chappelle abruptly guit his wild-and wildly popularcomedy show in April '05 but had filmed enough for Comedy Central to cobble together three new episodes-without his blessing. They start airing this week.







Don't let erectile dysfunction (ED) hold you back from a fulfilling sexual relationship.

- · Viagra is prescribed for all degrees of ED, even if it only happens once in a while.
- Maintaining an erection is important. It's just as important as getting a firm erection. Viagra can help with both.
- . Viagra has an established safety profile. It's been studied more than any other oral ED treatment.



What are you waiting for?

Ask your doctor if Viagra is right for you. And enjoy what it can do to help you improve your sex life.

VIAGRA is prescribed to treat erectile dysfunction. We know that no medicine is for everyone. If you use nitrate drugs, often used for chest pain (known as angina), don't take VIAGRA. Taking these drugs together could cause

Talk with your doctor first. Make sure you are healthy enough to have sex. If you have chest pain, nausea, or other discomforts during sex, seek medical help right away.

Although erections lasting for more than four hours may occur rarely with all ED treatments in this drug class, to avoid long-term injuries, it is important to seek immediate medical help.

In rare instances, men taking PDE5 inhibitors (oral erectile dysfunction medicines, including VIAGRA) reported a sudden decrease or loss of vision. It is not possible to determine whether these events are related directly to these medicines or to other factors. If you experience sudden decrease or loss of vision, stop taking PDE5 inhibitors, including VIAGRA, and call a doctor right away.

The most common side effects of VIAGRA are headache, facial flushing, and upset stomach. Less common are bluish or blurred vision, or being sensitive to light. These may occur for a brief time. Remember to protect yourself and your partner from sexually transmitted diseases.

Please see our patient summary of information for VIAGRA (25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg) tablets on the following page. VIAGRA is available on most Managed Care Plans.* VIAGRA is one of several ED treatments that you and your doctor can consider.

To learn more, visit viagra.com or call 1-888-4VIAGRA (1-888-484-2472)

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PATIENT SUMMARY OF INFORMATION ABOUT VIAGRA®

(sildenafil citrate) tablets

This summary contains important information about VIAGRA®. It is

This medicine can help many men when it is used as prescribed by their doctors. However, VIAGRA is not for everyone. It is intended for use only by men who have a condition called erectile dysfunction. VIAGRA must never be used by men who are taking medicines that contain nitrates of any kind, at any time. This includes nitroglycerin. If you take VIAGRA with any nitrate medicine your blood pres-

VIAGRA is a pill used to treat erectile dysfunction (imposence) in men. It can help many men who have erectile dysfunction get and keep an erection when they become sexually excited (stimulated). You will not get an erection just by taking this medicine, VIAGRA

. How Sex Affects the Body

When a man is sexually excited, the penis rapidly fills with more blood than usual. The penis then expands and hardens. This is called damage your penis. You should call a doctor immediately if you ever have a prolonged erection that lasts more than 4 hours.

Some conditions and medicines interfere with this natural erection process. The penis cannot fill with enough blood. The man cannot have an erection. This is called erectile dysfunction if it becomes a free

During sex, your heart works harder. Therefore sexual activity may heart is healthy enough to handle the extra strain of having sex. If y have chest pains, dizziness or nausea during sex, stop having sex and immediately tell your doctor you have had this problem.

. How VIAGRA Works

VIAGRA enables many men with erectile dysfunction to respond to

. VIAGRA Is Not for Everyone

As noted above (How Sex Affects the Body), ask your doctor if your heart is healthy enough for sexual activity If you take any medicines that contain nitrates - either regularly or

as needed - you should never take VIAGRA. If you take VIAGRA with any nitrate medicine or recreational drug containing nitrates.

- nitroglycerin (sprays, ointments, skin patches or pastes, and
- isosorbide mononitrate and isosorbide dinitrate (tablets that are swallowed, chewed, or dissolved in the mouth)

Nitrates are also found in recreational drugs such as amyl nitrate or nitrite ("poppers"). If you are not sure if any of your medicines contain nitrates, or if you do not understand what nitrates are, ask your doctor

VIAGRA is only for patients with erectile dysfunction. VIAGRA is not for newborns, children, or women. Do not let anyone else take your VIAGRA. VIAGRA must be used only under a doctor's supervision.

. What VIAGRA Does Not Do

- VIAGRA does not cure erectile dysfunction. It is a treatment
- VIAGRA does not protect you or your partner from getting sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV the virus that

· VIAGRA is not a hormone or an aphrodisiad . What To Tell Your Doctor Before You Begin VIAGRA

Only your doctor can decide if VIAGRA is right for you. VIAGRA can

- Be sure to tell your doctor if you: have ever had any heart problems (e.g., angina, chest pain, heart failure, irregular heart beats, heart attack or narrowing of
 - have ever had a stroke
 - have low or high blood pressure
 - have ever had severe vision loss
 - have a rare inherited eye disease called retinitis pigmentosa
 - have ever had any kidney problems
 - have ever had any liver problems
 - have ever had any blood problems, including sickle cell anemia or leukemia are allergic to sildenafil or any of the other ingredients of

- have a deformed penis, Peyronie's disease, or ever had an erection that lasted more than 4 hours
- have stomach ulcers or any types of bleeding problems are taking any other medicines

. VIAGRA and Other Medicines

Some medicines can change the way VIAGRA works. Tell your doc tor about any medicines you are taking. Do not start or stop taking any medicines before checking with your doctor or pharmacist. This

- Remember, VIAGRA should never be used with medicines that contain nitrates (see VIAGRA Is Not for Everyone).
- If you are taking alpha-blocker therapy for the treatment of high blood pressure or prostate problems, you should not take a dose of greater than 25 mg of VIAGRA at the same time
 - (within 4 hours) as you take your dose of alpha-blocke If you are taking a protease inhibitor, your dose may be adjusted (please see Finding the Right Dose for You).
 - VIAGRA should not be used with any other medical treatments that cause erections. These treatments include pills, medi-

. Finding the Right Dose for You

VIAGRA comes in different doses (25 mg, 50 mg and 100 mg). If you do not get the results you expect, talk with your doctor. You and your

- . Do not take more VIAGRA than your doctor prescribes If you think you need a larger dose of VIAGRA, check with
- VIAGRA should not be taken more than once a day If you are older than age 65, or have serious liver or kidney prof.

are taking professe inhibitors, such as for the treatment of HIV, your doctor may recommend a 25 mg dose and may limit you to a maximum single dose of 25 mg of VIAGRA in a 48 hour period. If you are taking alpha-blocker therapy, you should not take a dose of greater than 25 mg of VIAGRA at the same time (within 4 hours) as your dose

. How To Take VIAGRA

Take VIAGRA about one hour before you plan to have sex. Beginning in about 30 minutes and for up to 4 hours, VIAGRA can help you get fat meal (such as a cheeseburger and french fries), the medicine may take a little longer to start working. VIAGRA can help you get an erection when you are sexually excited. You will not get an erection just by taking the pill

• Possible Side Effects

Like all medicines, VIAGRA can cause some side effects. These effects are usually mild to moderate and usually don't last longer than a few hours. Some of these side effects are more likely to occur with higher doses. The most common side effects of VIAGRA are headache, flushing of the face, and upset stomach. Less common side effects that may occur are temporary changes in color vision (such as trouble telling the difference between blue and green objects or having a blue color tinge to them), eyes being more sensitive to light

In rare instances, men taking PDE5 inhibitors (oral erectile dysfunction medicines, including VIAGRA) reported a sudden decrease or loss of vision in one or both eyes. It is not possible to determine

In rare instances, men have reported an erection that lasts man hours. You should call a doctor immediately if you ever have an erec damage to your penis could occur (see How Sex Affects the Body). Heart attack, stroke, irregular heart beats, and death have been reported rarely in men taking VIAGRA. Most, but not all, of these men had heart problems before taking this medicine. It is not possible to nine whether these events were directly related to VIAGRA VIAGRA may cause other side effects besides those listed on this symptoms you are concerned about, call your doctor

Accidental Overdose In case of accidental overdose, call your doctor right away.

Storing VIAGRA
Keep VIAGRA out of the reach of children. Keep VIAGRA in its original container. Store at 25°C (77°F); excursions permitted to 15-30°C (59-86°F) [see USP Controlled Room Temperature].

• For More Information on VIAGRA VIAGRA is a prescription medicine used to treat erectile dysfunction.

Only your doctor can decide if it is right for you. This sheet is only a summary. If you have any questions or want more information about VIAGRA, talk with your doctor or pharmacist, visit www.viagra.com, or call 1-888-4VIAGRA.



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Greed Is Shipping American Jobs

Overseas

Lou DOBBS

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-Miami Herald



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A Place for the **Kids of War**

HERE ARE MORE THAN 115,000 Americans whose sacrifices in the war on terrorism are often forgotten: the children whose parents have been deployed to Iraq or Afghanistan. Those kids are gaining a voice-and a break-through Operation Purple, a privately funded program of 26 sleepaway camps in 22 states where art therapy, open discussion and old-fashioned summer fun ease the trauma of having a soldier parent deployed. Kuuipo Ordway, who oversees behavioral health at the camps-free for 8-to-18vear-olds who have a parent deployed-says they need outlets. "They're angry and scared," she

says, but "proud of their parents." A lasting benefit-especially for those who don't live on a military base-is the support network built during their week at camp. "Nonmilitary people don't know what it's like to have someone you love in an uncivilized, faraway place tell you on the phone, 'Oh, that's a car bomb going off, but I'm kind of used to it," says Courtney Rinnert, 11, whose Army Reservist stepdad spent 15 months in Iraq. "These people

gear in

experience as vou." -By Jeninne Lee-St. John

share the same ▼ A camper dons military



MADONNA, OLIVIA NEWTON-JOHN, la-is there a celebrity who doesn't

Joe Montana, Francis Ford Coppohave a wine these days? For many, it's a high-end hobby. For others, it's a

Marketers see famous names as a way to expand wine's appeal and cultivate new oenophiles. A great name doesn't necessarily mean a great wine, but here are a few of our faves-from the worlds of sport, music,











labeled wines includes a lavish.



The porn star Cesanese blend. Wine guru Robert M. Parker

bosch, with its

The NBA Hall of Famer's Legends line has a new California Chardonnay as crisp an oaky Cabernet Montepulciano and Merlot.

named for the duced with vintner Antonio Terni, is a luscious blend of



BE MY VOTER n the '90s, the message was

"Rock the Vote," Now it's time to "Facebook" it. Starting in September, politicians will be able to buy profiles on networking site Facebook.com accessible to its 8 million members. That should help pols court a group of voters who are hard to reach. Facebookers will be able to "friend" any candidate they like linking to a profile as they would a



thousands of dollars that corporate advertisers do to set up on the site. Politicians should log on, says Markos Moulitsas of the Daily Kos politiblog, because young people "hang out in places like ... Facebook and MySpace," which plans a similar initiative.

They're the new town square-great for any candidate who can figure out the online equivalent of a handshake. -By Tracy Samantha Schmidt

NUMBERS

200,000 Estimated number of homeless veterans in the U.S.

10% Percentage of homeless vets who fought in the current conflict in Iraq or the 1991 Gulf War. About 40% fought in Vietnam

11% Decrease in the number of fatal car crashes involving 16-year-old drivers in states that impose a restriction on young motorists, such as mandatory learner's permits or a ban on carrying passengers

1,111 Number of people killed in crashes involving 16-year-old drivers in 2004, the most recent year for which data are available; 16-year-olds have car accidents at three times the rate of 17-year-olds



1 Age of Tai Shan, the giant panda born to much fanfare at Washington's National Zoo on July 9, 2005

1.2 million Number of people who have visited Tai Shan since he went on public display in December



102.7 db Volume of the loudest shriek emitted by tennis player Maria Sharapova during a Wimbledon quarterfinal against fellow Rosian Elena Dementieva. Sharapova won the match

100 db Typical volume of a jackhammer in use

Sources: Associated Press (2): Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health; AP; Washington Post (2): Daily Mail; The Observer





64 J.K. Rowling has vowed not to write any more Harry Potter books after the one she's working on now. So say goodbye, because one more novel, three more movies, four more video games, a few board games and a themepark ride, and she's out. 39 AND SEADE

For more political humor, visit time.com/cartoons

people, they are so covered. ??



A DIED, Lorraine Hunt Lieberson. 52, mezzo-soprano known for her intensely powerful voice and overwhelmingly emotional performances; after a long battle with breast cancer; in Santa Fe, N.M. Hunt Lieberson, a violist, didn't get her big break as a singer until she was 31, when contro-

versial director Peter Sellars cast her in a summer festival production of Handel's Giulio Cesare. Throughout her career, she made unconventional choices, favoring complex roles in little-known baroque operas as well as contemporary pieces such as John Harbison's The Great Gatsby, in which she made her 1999 debut at New York City's Metropolitan Opera, playing Myrtle Wilson. Audiences were enthralled by Hunt Lieberson's deeply passionate portravals, but

she once said they left her "crispy fried in every way." She last sang professionally in March in Neruda Songs, which was created for her by her husband, composer Peter Lieberson

DIED. Theodore Levitt. 81. legendary Harvard

Business School professor who was credited with coining the term globalization in a 1983 Harvard Business Review article; in Belmont, Mass. A provocative teacher and scholar, Levitt wrote eight books on marketing. He contributed 25 articles to the Review, including the influential "Marketing Myopia" in 1960, which argued that companies suffer because executives define their businesses too narrowly, and has sold 850,000 reprints.

DIED. Philip Rieff, 83, conservative sociologist and cultural theorist at the University of

Pennsylvania best known for a trio of books on the destructive impact of Sigmund Freud: in Philadelphia. In January, Rieff published his last book, Sacred Order/Social Order: My Life Among the Deathworks-in which he cites legal abortion, the gay-rights movement and pop music as examples of cultural decline-and dedicated it to the memory of

> his first wife, essavist Susan Sontag.

◀ DIED. Jan Murray. 89. stand-up comedian and actor who went from performing variety-show routines at resorts in New York's Catskill Mountains to host-

ing popular 1950s TV game shows, including Blind Date. Dollara Second and

Treasure Hunt, on which winning contestants got to pick a treasure chest that could contain anything from a big-money check to cabbage; in Beverly Hills, Calif. A native New Yorker who came up in Borscht Belt comedy with Sid Caesar and Buddy Hackett, Murray turned to acting in the 1960s, appearing in films like Thunder Alley and TV shows that included The Man from U.N.C.L.E. He also appeared as a substitute host for Johnny Carson on the Tonight Show.





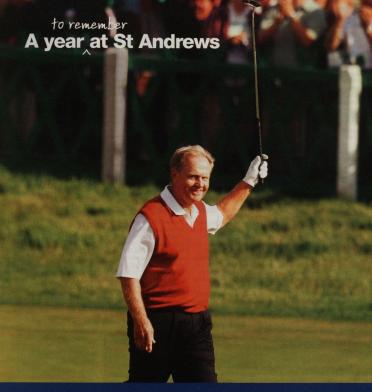
Her coach said she was "just a little girl." but on July 23. 1996, at the Summer Olympics in Atlanta, 4-ft. 9-in. gymnast Kerri Strug became a big hero. Despite a sprained ankle, she launched into one last vault and stuck her landing to win the U.S. women's gymnastics squad its first-



Strug today, top, and in pain at the 1996 Atlanta Games, above

ever team Olympic gold, A decade later, Strug, 28, thinks of that day "constantly," she says. "Atlanta changed my life." A Stanford grad, she works at the Justice Department in Washington. helping get federal funding for youth-oriented groups like Boys & Girls Clubs. She's still in touch with some of her '96 teammates: in November, she'll be a bridesmaid in Dominique Moceanu's wedding. Strug coaches at gymnastics camps each summer and may coach full-time "once I'm settled." She also speaks at charity events, recounting how she pushed through pain to help her team grab gold. "Dreams do come true. It's not just a cliché," she says. "I lived it, and now I can share that message." -By Elisabeth Salemme

DIED. Kenneth Lay, 64, founder and ex-CEO of Enron, who was convicted in May of fraud and conspiracy in the spectacular 2001 collapse of the mammoth energy company; while free on a \$5 million bond as he awaited his October sentencing; of heart disease; in Aspen, Colo. Born to a poor family in rural Missouri, Lay became a friend to Presidents (George W. Bush famously nicknamed him "Kenny Boy") and a Wall Street darling whose renown grew in step with Enron's soaring stock price. But the emergence in 2001 of the truth about Enron and its scandalous business practices ruined that reputation-although Lay maintained his innocence to the end. Legal experts say his death vacates his conviction, since he cannot take part in any appeals. But his estate may still have to fight civil claims by former Enron employees as well as the U.S. government.



There are few moments in sport which will live on in the memory of everyone who witnessed them. The summer of 2005 had one such moment.

The place: St Andrews, The Old Course.

The event: The Open Championship.

The man: Jack Nicklaus.

The moment: His birdie, on the last green of his last Major.

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Make it happen



2006 OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP TIGER DEFENDS HIS TITLE







Phil Mickelson

Vijay Singh

Emie Els

To stand midst the old rabbit warren and stare bleakly out to sea, and marvel at the stark majesty of this piece of land called Hoylake, one cannot possibly be a newcomer to the property.

As the old BBC poetry editor Patric Dickinson once wrote, "Playing Hoylake is a three-hour sermon in a gaunt building, all white-washed walls and black-clad sinners "

Hardly the stuff of Chamber of Commerce offerings.

But, then again, they didn't build golf courses to sell homes around this part of the world a few hundred years ago. The course, most often, was simply a part of the town, like the butcher shop and the cemetery

In the mid-1800's, the Liverpool Royal Hunt Club, here in the middle of the small fishing village on the Irish Sea known as Hoylake, held both flat races and steeplechases. Shortly, golfers carved out an 18-hole layout in and around the track and the two pastimes shared the grounds for seven years.

One-hundred and twenty years later, Royal Liverpool Golf Club, or simply "Hoylake" as most still call it, has been host to eleven Open Championships. The greatest of them all, in most memories, came in the summer of 1930 when Bobby Jones made it the site of the second of his four Grand Slam championships.

Jim Huber, TNT Essayist



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THE END OF COW

WHY GEORGE W. BUSH'S STILL AT WAR reen Zone during a Brooks Kraft—Corbis TIME

BOY DIPLOMACY

GRAND STRATEGY FOR REMAKING THE WORLD
HAD TO CHANGE BY MIKE ALLEN AND ROMESH RATNESAR

HE DRESS CODE AT GEORGE W. BUSH'S WHITE HOUSE IS CUFF-linked and starch collared, reflecting the temper of a President with a reputation for no-nonsense, alpha-male decisiveness. That's why the 200 guests gathered at the White House on Independence Day were surprised to learn that Bush had decided to rip up protocol. It was an early 60th-birthday party for the President, attended by former classmates from first grade to Yale, and Bush was in high spirits. He waved to supporters on the South Lawn who had assembled to watch fire-



After Sept. 11, the Bush Administration outlined a national-security strategy that called for pre-emptive action against U.S. foes. The approach led the U.S. into a costly war in Iraq while failing to deter regimes like Iran and North Korea. Here's what went wrong.

WANTED DEAD = ALIVE SOUTH

Asked at the Pentagon if he wants U.S. forces to kill or capture Osama bin Laden, Bush says, "I want justice, There's an old poster out west, as I recall, that said WANTED: DEAD OR ALIVE."

Oct. 7, 2001 ▼ STRIKING BACK

Bush announces the invasion of Afghanistan, Two months and two days later, the Taliban falls. But U.S. and Afghan forces fail to capture bin Laden in the mountains of Tora Bora.



works. They serenaded him with a hurried rendition of *Happy Birthday*. But instead of the usual starch, he wore a red-and-white Hawaiian shirt for the occasion.

Six years into his presidency, Bush can't be blamed for wanting a change. All the good feeling at the White

House on July 4 couldn't hide the fact that he finds himself in a world of hurt. A grinding and unpopular war in Iraq, a growing insurgency in Afghanistan, an impasse over Iran's nuclear ambitions, a brewing war between Israel and the Palestinians-the litany of global crises would test the fortitude of any President let alone a second-termer with an approval rating mired in Warren Harding territory. And there's no relief in sight. On the very day that Bush celebrated 60, North Korea's regime, already believed to possess material for a clutch of nuclear weapons, test-launched seven missiles, including one designed to reach the U.S. Even more surprising than the test (it failed less than two minutes after launch) was Bush's response to it. Long gone were the zerotolerance warnings that peppered his speeches four years ago, when he made North Korea a charter member of the "axis of evil" club and declared at West Point that "the only path of safety is the path of action." Instead, Bush pledged to "make sure we work with our friends and allies ... to continue to send a unified message" to Pyongyang. In a press conference following the missile test, he referred to diplomacy half a dozen times.

The shift under way in Bush's foreign policy is bigger and more seismic than a change of wardrobe or a modulation of tone. Bush came to office pledging to focus on domestic issues and pursue a "humble" foreign policy that would avoid the entanglements of the Bill Clinton years. After Sept. 11, however, the Bush team embarked on a different path, outlining a muscular, idealistic and unilateralist vision of American power and how to use it. He aimed to lay the foundation for a grand strategy to fight Islamic terrorists and rogue states by spreading democracy around the world and pre-empting gathering threats before they materialize. And the U.S. wasn't willing to wait for others to help. The approach fit with Bush's personal style, his self-professed proclivity to dispense with the nuances of geopolitics and go with his gut. "The Bush Doctrine is actually being defined by action, as op-



Jan. 29, 2002 ▼ IDENTIFYING THE THREAT

In his State of the Union address, the President says North Korea, Iran and Iran "constitute an axis of evil, arming to threaten the peace of the world." He vows that the U.S. "will not permit the world's most dangerous regimes to threaten us with the world's most destructive weapons."

Sept. 20, 2002 A DOCTRINE TAKES SHAPE

TAKES SHAPE
Bush releases "The
National Security
Strategy of the United
States," which promulgates the doctrine of
preventive war: "To
forestall or prevent such
hostile acts by our
adversaries, the United
States will, if necessary,
act pre-emptively."



TAKING ON SADDAM
The U.S. withdraws a resolution asking for U.N. Security Council authorization to disarm Iraq. Two days later from



posed to by words," Bush told Tom Brokaw aboard Air Force One in 2003.

But in the span of four years, the Administration has been forced to rethink the doctrine with which it hoped to remake the world as the strategy's ineffectiveness is exposed by the very policies it prescribed. The swaggering Commander in Chief who embodied the doctrine's aspirations has modulated himself too. At a press conference with British Prime Minister Tony Blair in May, Bush swore off the Wild West rhetoric of getting enemies "dead or alive," conceding that "in certain parts of the world, it was misinterpreted." Bush's response to the North Korean missile test was equally revealing. Under the old Bush Doctrine, defiance by



the Oval Office, Bush announces the invasion, saying the U.S. is acting "to disarm Iraq, to free its people and to defend the world from grave danger."

April 9, 2003

A DICTATOR'S FALL U.S. forces take control of Baghdad and topple Saddam Hussein's regime.

May 1, 2003 ▼ DECLARING

VICTORY Aboard the U.S.S Abraham Lincoln, Bush says "major combat operations in Iraq have ended," in front of a banner declaring MISSION ACCOMPLISHED.

Jan. 28, 2004 DISAPPEARING WMD David Kay, head of

David Kay, head of the Iraq Survey Group, says his investigators failed to find any weapons of mass destruction in Iraq.

a dictator like Kim Jong II
would have merited threats of
punitive U.S. action—or at least a
tongue lashing. Instead, the Administration has mainly been talking up multilatgrant and downplaying Pyongyang's
provocation. As much as anything, it's
confirmation of what Princeton political

scientist Gary J. Bass calls "doctrinal flameout." Put another way: cowboy diplomacy, RIP.

So what happened? The most obvious answer is that the Bush Doctrine foundered in the principal place the U.S. tried to apply it. Though no one in the White House openly questions Bush's decision to go to war in Iraq, some aides now acknowledge that it has come at a steep cost in military resources, public support and credibility abroad. The Administration is paying the bill every day as it tries to cope with other crises. Pursuing the forward-leaning foreign policy envisioned in the Bush Doctrine is nearly impossible at a time when the U.S. is trying to figure out how to extricate itself from Irag. Around the world, both the U.S.'s friends and its adversaries are taking note-and in many cases. taking advantage-of the strains

> on the superpower. If the toppling of Saddam Hussein marked the high-water mark of

Feb. 3, 2004 LOOKING FOR HELP

Facing a growing insurgency, the U.S. agrees to a U.N.-brokered plan to give control to an interim Iraqi government. But violence and U.S. deaths continue.

Feb. 10, 2005 ▶ PYONGYANG

SURPRISE
North Korea's Kim
Jong II announces that
his country has built a
nuclear weapon. The
U.S. pledges to seek a
solution through multi-

Oct. 25, 2005 GRIM MILESTONE The U.S. military suffers its 2,000th fatality in Iraq.

April 11, 2006

▼ MESSAGE
FROM TEHRAN
Iranian President
Mahmoud Ahmadineiad

has successfully enriched uranium and "has joined the nuclear countries of the world." A month later, he issues an open letter to Bush. Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice says the U.S. would consider direct talks with Iran only if it gives up its uranium-enrichment program.

announces his country

May 25, 2006 BACK IN THE HOLSTER Bush expresses regret

U.S. hegemony, the past three years have witnessed a steady erosion in Washington's ability to bend the world to its will.

Despite appearances, the White House insists that Bush's goals have not changed. "The President has always stressed that different circumstance warrant different responses," says White House counselor Dan Bartlett. "The impression that the doctrine of pre-emption was the only guiding foreign policy light is not true. Iraq was a unique circumstance in history, and the sense of urgency on certain decisions in the early part of the first term was reflective of a nation that had to take decisive action after being attacked."

Nonetheless, a strategic makeover is evident in the ascendancy of Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice, who has tried to repair the Administration's relations with allies and has persuaded Bush tojon multi-lateral negotiations aimed at defusing the standoffs with North Korea and Iran. By training and temperament, Rice is a foreign policy realist, less inclined to the moralizing approach of the neoconservatives who dominated Bush's War Cabinet in the first term. Her push for pragmatism



for making the "dead or alive" remark after 9/11.

July 4, 2006

MISSILE DIPLOMACY North Korea testlaunches an intercordinental ballistic
missile designed to
reach the U.S. Although
Bush says the U.S. will
establish 'red lines' on
Pyongyang's behavior,
Washington has been
unable to persuade other
nations, like China, North
Korea's top trading
partner and ally, to go
along with sanotions.

has rubbed off on hawks like Vice President Dick Cheney, the primary intellectual force behind Bush's post-9/11 policies. "There's a move, even by Cheney, toward the Kissingerian approach of focusing entirely on vital interests," says a presidential adviser. "It's a more focused foreign policy that is drivum by realism and less by ideoloux."

To much of the world, that's a relief. But having expended so much energy and so many resources on al-Qaeda and the war in Iraq, the Administration is are witnessing an overhaul of the old Bush Doctrine, but the question is, Can the U.S. find a new one to take its place?

THE IRAQ EFFECT

IT MAY BE TOO SOON TO SAY WHETHER HIStory will look kindly on the U.S.'s decision to invade Iraq, as Bush and his aides innsist will happen. But the very fact that parts of Iraq remain on the edge of chaos after three years of fighting and the deaths of more than 2,500 Americans are incontrovertible evidence of how the retired Marine Corps General Joseph Hoar, who commanded the U.S. Central Command from 1991 to '94. "Now we find that was a put-up job. Meanwhile, North Korea and Iran have chosen different routes than what we wanted them to take."

Fighting the insurgency in Iraq has eroded the appeal of the Bush Doctrine in a more mundane but no less significant way: it's exhausting. Public backing for the war rose slightly after the killing of terrorist leader Abu Mousab al-Zarqawi in Iraq last month, but the unremitting body count has pushed those numbers back down again. More than half the public believes going to war was not worth the cost. The drain on U.S. resources is becoming embarrassing. According to the Associated Press, the diversion of money for Iraq is partly responsible for a shortfall in an Army fund that has left one base, Fort Bragg, unable to buy office supplies. Another base, Fort Sam Houston, has received utility disconnection notices.

There is another cost, and that is the of the cost of



STABILIZER Rice, with Bush in the Oval Office last week, has led a shift toward realism

finding that other global challengesfrom the turmoil in the Middle East to the genocide in Sudan to the regional ambitions of China-have grown beyond its ability to do anything about them. "It's difficult to think of many other times and many other presidencies when so many dangerous events were happening at once," says Wendy Sherman, a State Department official under President Clinton. "But there's so much going on in every global hot spot because the Bush Administration really opened up Pandora's box with little-to-no plans to support their actions." At the same time, there is a danger that Bush's belated embrace of conventional diplomacy will turn out to be a cover for disengagement, at a time when U.S. leadership is still required to fend off civil war in Iraq and deter the ambitions of Iran and North Korea-to say nothing of al-Qaeda. We

Administration's miscalculations have come back to haunt it. Toppling Saddam was to be the singular demonstration of the Bush Doctrine, a quick and decisive strike against tyranny in the heart of the Middle East. It would also send a message to the rest of the world's malefactors, including Iran and North Korea, to think twice about testing the U.Ss. pattience with regimes bent on acquiring weapons of mass destruction. As it turns out. Iran may prove to be

not only the first but also the last laboratoyof preventive war. Instead of deterring the rulers in Tehran and Pyongyang, the travalls of the U.S. occupation may have emboldened those regimes in their quest to obtain nuclear weapons while constraining the U.S. military's ability to deter them. "We put three countries on notice— Iraq. Iran and North Korea—and we are tacked one of them pre-emptively," says

TWILIGHT OF IDEALISM

IF THE GRIND OF THE WAR IN IRAO HAS undermined one plank of the Bush Doctrine-pre-emption-the complexity of global politics has caused the U.S. to struggle in its goal to spread democracy as a defense against terrorism. Some democracy activists give Bush credit for giving a jump start to limited reforms in closed Arab regimes such as Saudi Arabia. But the White House was premature, at best, in its hopes for dramatic change. In Egypt, which the Administration has praised in the past for opening its political process, the government of Hosni Mubarak has launched a renewed crackdown against its political opponents. Lebanon, another onetime success story championed by Bush, has witnessed an unraveling of the coalition of parties that led to Syria's with-

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drawal from the country last spring.

Among ordinary Muslims, outrage at the bloodshed in Iraq and the excesses of the Administration's campaign against al-Qaeda-in particular, reported abuses at Abu Ghraib and Guantánamo Bay prisons-has strengthened the appeal of Islamists opposed to the West. As a result, elections are producing governments more hospitable to extremism, not less. Exhibit A was the election of Hamas, a group the U.S. and Europe classify as a terrorist organization, to run the Palestinian Authority. In response to Hamas' victory, the U.S. has led an international ban on aid to the democratically elected Palestinian government.

That reflects a broader dimming of

the Administration's commitment to the ideals of its once proactive freedom agenda. Despite occasional jawboning, the U.S. has put only token pressure on Russia and China to improve their records on civil liberties and human rights. which have grown worse on Bush's watch. A senior Administration official tells TIME that the White House wants to set up new systems that will use efforts at democracy building as a condition for foreign aid and as a criterion for judging the work of U.S. ambassadors.

But some officials inside the White House admit that the Administration's attention appears sporadic, limited to calling for elections but then failing to follow through on the tougher, more costly and less glamorous work of building institutions that can sustain democracies. Michael O'Hanlon, a senior foreign polisitutions that the Brookings Institution, says, "The Administration's top-down approach of assuming that elections will solve problems has been too simplistic. You also need educational institutions and economic development."

THE LIMITS OF POWER

TO ACCOMPLISH THOSE COALS OF DEMOCRACY DUBLING, you need help. The biggest illusion of the Bush Doctrine was the idea that the U.S. could carry out a stratical strategy as ambitious as reshaping the Middle East and changing unfriendly regimes without a degree of international legitimacy and cooperation to back it up. Though the Administration sought broad

international assistance in Afghanistan, it largely shunned it in Iraq. As a result, while NATO forces are now relieving U.S. troops of some of the combat burden for fighting the Taliban in southern Afghanistan, Americans continue to fight and die alone (with some backup from Iraqi troops) against the Sunni insurgents in western Iraq.

The practical costs of the last plank of the Bush Doctrine—unlateralism—may have finally persuaded the Administration to jettison that too. This move is being led by Rice, who is emerging as Bush's most visible and intimate adviser. The President is more willing to listen to arguments in favor of utilizing diplomacy as a tool to fight radical Islam when it comes from

DOWN LIBA

THE GULF Graffiti on a wall of the former U.S. embassy in Tehran expresses sentiment common in the Muslim world

her, because he trusts her totally," says a presidential adviser. Rice appears to have won some internal arguments—such as getting Bush to offer conditional direct talks to Iran and calling for the closure of Gitmo—but she has yet to pull off any major diplomatic breakthrough that could burnish the Bush legacy. And neconservative allies of Bush blast Rice for pursuing diplomacy for its own sake. "When you are bereft of options, you pursue process and call it progress," says Danielle Pletka, a vice president of the American Enterprise Institute.

Since joining multilateral talks over Iran and North Korea, the U.S. has failed to persuade Russia and China, who wield veto power in the U.N. Security Council, to agree to specific sanctions against either Tehran or Pyongyang. The gap between the U.S.'s priorities and the rest of the world's stretches beyond those two challenges. The war on terrorism has provided a neat ideological framework for U.S foreign policy in the Bush years, but it has distracted the attention of the U.S. from developments in other areas-Asia, Russia and its former satellites, and Latin America-where new international systems are being built without the U.S. as their builder. For most outside the U.S., the threat of suicide hombings is a less pressing concern than issues like health care, education, job security and the environment. The longer the U.S. bases its foreign policy around the single-minded pursuit of Islamic terrorists, the less influence it is likely to have. Can the Bush Administration recover all it has lost? Much depends on the tem-

per and commitment of the President himself: "He can juggle all the balls and still let his hair down," says Charlie Younger, an orthopedic surgeon from Midland, Texas, and longtime friend, who spent three nights at the White House this month. "He's an eternal optimist."

But global leadership can't be based on optimism alone. And true diplomacy means more than repeating the word itself. Despite the crises facing him, Bush still has options, though they are ones he hasn't yet shown a

willingness to use. Until recently, Bush failed to acknowledge how much Iraq has eroded U.S. credibility or show that he takes seriously the criticisms lodged against his policies by the U.S.'s allies. Iraq may turn out to be a peaceful and thriving democracy, but Bush himself concedes he doesn't foresee that happening before he leaves the stage 30 months from now. If Bush hopes to salvage a more popular, less contested legacy, he needs to commit himself to something big and attainable beyond Iraq-a strategic rapprochement with Iran, perhaps, or a Marshall Plan for African development-and bring allies on board for the ride. Of course, the longing for a foreign policy legacy is common to all lame-duck Presidents; more often than not, such quests have ended in disappointment. Bush may still be able to avoid that fate, but he's running out of time. -With reporting by Elaine Shannon, Mark Thompson and Douglas Waller/ Washington, Michael Elliott/London, Scott

MacLeod/Cairo and Arvn Baker/New Delhi

Treating bipolar disorder takes understanding:

where you've been

You've been up and down, with mood swings and relapses. You may have also been misunderstood or misdiagnosed for years before being properly treated.

where you want to go

You want to move forward with treatment to help stabilize your mood swings. It starts with effective symptom control.

and how to get there

ABILIFY may be able to help, ABILIFY is indicated for treating acute manic or mixed episodes associated with Bipolar I Disorder and maintaining efficacy in patients who have been stabilized and then maintained for at least six weeks. That means ABILIFY could help control your symptoms of bipolar mania, stabilize your mood, and reduce your risk of manic relapse. In clinical trials, most patients taking ABILIFY did not gain weight or feel drowsy.*

(See most common side effects listed below.)

HOW ABILIFY IS THOUGHT TO WORK:

While the exact way ABILIFY (or any medicine for bipolar disorder) works is unknown, it is thought that ABILIFY may work by affecting the activity of some key brain chemicals—adjusting dopamine, instead of completely blocking it, and adjusting serotonin.

When activity of key brain chemicals is too high, ABILIFY lowers it.



When activity of key brain chemicals is too low, ABILIFY raises it.

Ask your doctor or healthcare professional if ABILIFY is right for you. Visit abilify.com/bipolardisorder to find out more.

Individual results may vary.

www.abilify.com/bipolardisorder

*On average, in short-term trials, patients reported: meaningful weight gain, ABILIFY 3%, placebo 2%; drowsiness, ABILIFY 12%, placebo 8%

What important information about ABILEY do I need to know? Elderly patients diagnosed with psychosis as a result of dementia (for example, an inability to perform daily activities as a result of increased memory loss), and who are treated with abjuical antipsychotic medicines including ABILEY; are at an increased risk of betth when compared to patients who are treated with a placebo (sugar pill). ABILEY is not approved for the treatment of patients with demental-related psycholia.

Serious side effects can occur with any antipsychotic medicine, including ABILIFY. Tell your doctor or healthcare professional right away if you have or develop any conditions or side effects, such as:

- Very high fever, rigid muscles, shaking, confusion, sweating, or increased heart rate and blood pressure may be signs of neuroleptic malignant syndrome (NMS), which is rare but potentially fatal
- Abnormal or uncontrollable facial movements may be signs of tardive dyskinesia (TD), which may be permanent
- If you are elderly, an increased risk of stroke or ministroke has been reported in clinical trials for elderly patients with dementia

If you or someone you know needs help paying for medicine, call 1-888-4PPA-NOW (1-888-477-2669). Or go to www.pparx.org



- If you have diabetes, risk factors for, or symptoms of diabetes, increases in blood sugar levels have been reported with medicines like ABILIFY. In some cases these were serious and resulted in coma or death
- If you have lightheadedness, seizures, trouble swallowing, or suicidal thoughts It's important to tell your healthcare professional about all the medicines you're taking, since there are some risks for drug interactions with ABILIFY.

You should avoid alcohol while taking ABILIFY.

Do not drive or operate heavy machinery until you know how ABILIFY affects you.

What are the most common side effects of ABILIFY?

Common side effects include: constipation, an inner sense of restlessness or need to move (akathisia), headache, nausea, upset stomach, vomiting, agitation, anxiety, insomnia, sleepiness, lightheadedness, and tremor.

Ask your doctor about once-a-day



Bipolar Medicine... 5,10,15,20,30 mg Tablets
For The Road Ahead.

Please read additional IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT ABILIFY including Bolded WARNING on the following page

ABILIFY (aripiprazole)

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT ABILIFY:

This summary of the Package Insert contains risk and safety information for patients about ABILEY This summary does not include all information about ABILEY and does not take the place of discussions with your doctor or healthcare professional about your treatment. Places read this important information before you start taking ABILEY and discuss any questions about ABILEY with your doctor or healthcare professional.

Name

ABILIFY® (a-BIL-ĭ-fī) (aripiprazole) (air-rĭ-PIP-ra-zall)

What is ABILIFY?

ABILIFY is a prescription medicine used to treat patients with an acute manic or mixed episode associated with Bipolar I Disorder and for maintaining efficacy in these patients who have been stabilized and then maintained for at least six weeks.

What is Bipolar I Disorder?

Blobate I Disorder is an illness with symptoms thought to be caused by an imitiatine of brain chemicals. People who have Bloglate I Disorder tend to experience extreme mood swings, are jounded. The specific symptoms and behaviors. These mood swings, or "policideds," can take there forms: main, depressive, or mixed episodes. Common symptoms of a manic episode are defenting extremely happy, being very intribute and anxious, skilling too fast and too much, and having more energy and needing less sleep than usual. Common symptoms of a depressive episode include. Refeling of the standing both and anxious skilling too fast and too much, and having more energy and needing less sleep than usual. Common in the standing of the standing of the standing both and the standing of the standing both and the standing of the standing both and the standing of the stand

Who should not take ABILIFY?

People who are allergic to ABILIFY or to any substance that is in it. Please talk with your doctor or healthcare professional.

What Important Information should I know about ABILIFY? Elderly patients, diagnosed with psychosis as a result of dementia (for example, an inability to perform daily activities as a result of increased memory loss), who are breaded with abybical antipsychotic medicines including ABILIFY; are at an increased risk of death when compared to patients who are treated with a placebo (sugar pill). ABILIFY is not approved for the treatment of patients with dementia-related opythosis.

Serious side effects can occur with any antipsychotic medicine, including ABILIFY. Tell your doctor or healthcare professional right away if you have any conditions or side effects, including the following:

Neuroleptic malignant syndrome (NMS): Very high fever, rigid muscles, shaking, confusion, sweating, or increased heart rate and blood pressure may be signs of NMS, a rare but serious side effect that could be fatal.

Tardive dyskinesia (TD): Abnormal or uncontrollable facial movements may be signs of a serious condition known as TD, which may be permanent.

Elderly patients with dementia: An increased risk of stroke and ministroke has been reported in a clinical study of elderly patients with dementia (for example, increased memory loss and inability to perform daily activities). ABILIPY is not approved for treating patients with dementia.

Diabetes: Patients with diabetes and those having risk factors for diabetes (for example: Oselst), family history of diabetes), as well as those with symptoms such as unexpected increases in thirst, urination, or hunger should have their blood sugar levels checked before and during freatment. Increases in blood sugar levels (hyperglycemia), in some cases serious and associated with coma or death, have been reported in patients taking medicines like ABILILY?

Orthostatic hypotension: Lightheadedness or faintness caused by a sudden change in heart rate and blood pressure when rising too quickly from a sitting or lying position (orthostatic hypotension) has been reported with ABILIFY.

Dysphagia: Medicines like ABILIFY have been associated with swallowing problems (dysphagia). If you had or have swallowing problems, you should tell your doctor or healthcare professional.

Suicidal thoughts: If you have suicidal thoughts, you should tell your doctor or healthcare professional right away.

What should I tell my doctor or healthcare professional before I start taking ABILIFY (aripiprazole)? Information about your overall health, and any medical problems you may

have, such as:

• Whether you're taking any other prescription or nonprescription

- (over-the-counter) medicines
- . Whether you're pregnant, plan to become pregnant, or are breast-feeding
- . If you or anyone in your family has had seizures
- . If you or anyone in your family has had high blood sugar or diabetes

What should I avoid when taking ABILIFY?

Avoid overheating and dehydration

- Avoid driving or operating hazardous machinery until you know how ABILIFY affects you
- Avoid drinking alcohol
- · Avoid breast-feeding an infant

What are the common side effects of ABILIFY?

Common side effects include: constipation, an inner sense of restlessness or need to move (akathisia), headache, nausea, upset stomach, vomiting, agitation, anxiety, trouble sleeping (insomnia), sleepiness, lightheadedness, and tremor.

What percentage of people stopped taking ABILIFY due to side effects?

In clinical trials, the percentage of people who discontinued taking ABILIFY due to side effects was similar for patients treated with ABILIFY (11%) and for patients treated with sugar pill (9%).

Can I safely take ABILIFY while I'm taking other medications?

ABILIFY can be taken with most drugs; however, taking ABILIFY with some multiple some decisions may require your doctor or healthcare professional to adjust the dosage of ABILIFY.

- These medicines* include:
- ketoconazole (NIZORAL*)
- quinidine (QUINIDEX*)
- fluoxetine (PROZAC*)
 paroxetine (PAXIL*)
- carbamazepine (TEGRETOL®)

It is important to tell your doctor or healthcare professional about all the medicines you're taking, just to be sure.

General Information:

- . ABILIFY is usually taken once a day, with or without food
- ABILIFY should be kept out of the reach of children and pets
- Store ABILIFY Tablets at room temperature and the Oral Solution in the refrigerator
- For patients who must limit their sugar intake, be aware that ABILIFY Oral Solution contains sugar
- If you have additional questions, talk to your doctor or healthcare professional

Find out more about ABILIFY:

Please visit our website at www.abilify.com/bipolardisorder

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Joseph S. Nye Jr.

TRANSFORMATION IS HARD

Bush hoped to shake up U.S. foreign policy, but history's odds are against him

FTER SEPT. 11, 2001, PRESIDENT GEORGE W. BUSH MADE three major changes to the grand strategy that the U.S. had pursued for a half-century. He reduced reliance on permanent alliances and institutions, broadened

the traditional right of pre-emption into a new doctrine of preventive war and advocated coercive democratization as a solution to the problem of terrorism in the Middle East. His September 2002 National Security Strategy was widely seen as revolutionary.

The ultimate success or failure of Bush's effort at transforming American grand strategy will be judged by history. Top officials believe that no matter who wins the 2008 election, the logic of the situation will compel him (or her) to follow the broad lines of Bush's approach. As Vice President Dick Cheney has said, "Ten years from now, we'll look back on this period of time and see that liberating 50 million people in Afghanistan and Iraq really did represent a major, fundamental shift, obviously, in U.S. policy in terms of how we dealt with the emerging terrorist threat—and that we'll have fundamentally changed circumstances in that part of the world."

Perhaps. But it might help to look at the history of previous efforts at transformation.

Over the past century, half a dozen Presidents have tried to radically transform American strategy. At the turn of the century, Theodore Roosevelt sought to adapt U.S. foreign policy to match the nation's new position in world politics. But while he persuaded Congress to back his efforts to bolster U.S. hegemony in the western hemisphere, he failed to overcome long-standing suspicions of balance-of-power politics in Congress and among the U.S. public. As a result, his transformation proved untenable. Woodrow Wilson came to office focused on domestic issues but ultimately intervened in World War I, leading him to envision a transformation of world politics through the spread of democracy and the creation of new international institutions. But his reach exceeded his

grasp, and the succeeding decades witnessed the rejection of his policies and the return of American attitudes that

ROLE MODELS



Theodore Roosevelt sough to expand U.S. power



Woodrow Wilson wanted to spread democracy globally



Franklin D. Roosevelt built lasting international alliances

favored a more traditional distancing of the country from the European balance of power.

Among Presidents with transformational ambitions, lasting success was limited to the team of Franklin D.

Roosevelt and Harry Truman. Roosevelt used the opportunity provided by the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor to commit the U.S. to multilateralism. In the words of Yale historian John Gaddis, Roosevelt expanded American hegemony by scrapping both isolation and unilateralism: "He never neglected, as Wilson did, the need to keep proclaimed interests from extending beyond actual capabilities." He linked Wilsonian ideals to a realist vision, combining the attractive power of his Four Freedoms with the idea of four policemen (later five, with the addition of China) as permanent members of the U.N. Security Council. And in the Bretton Woods economic institutions, he laid a basis for global economic stability.

F.D.R. initiated a strategy that lasted more than a half-century, in part because Truman, his successor, adapted his policies to the changing situation at the end of the war by adding the Marshall Plan and NATO to contain Soviet power. Subsequent cold war Presidents made incremental changes within that strategic framework.

Sept. 11, 2001, was the crisis that produced the next opportunity for a major transformation. Bush proposed a bold vision, but one must judge a vision by whether it balances ideals with capabilities. Anyone can produce a wish list, but effective visions combine inspiration with feasibility. F.D.R. was good at this: Woodrow Wilson was not. F.D.R. was much more of a public educator than Bush, talking people carefully through the challenges and choices the nation faced, cultivating public opinion, building up a sturdy foundation of support before he acted. Bush's temperament is less patient. As a journalist put it, he likes to shake things up. That was the key to going into Iraq.

Looking back over the past century, successful major strategic transformations have been rare. Transformational leaders have not been necessary for successful foreign policy, even in periods of major change. President Bush aspires to buck that trend, but at this point it seems that the historical odds are against him.

Joseph S. Nye Jr. is distinguished service professor at Harvard and author of Soft Power: The Means to Success in World Politics. This essay draws on his recent article in Foreign Affairs

THE KIM CON



DEAR LEADER There's a method to the missile madness of North Korean President Kim Jong II, shown here on television at a Pyongyang hotel bar, and it largely has to do with the survival of his regime



THREATS AND DIPLOMACY HAVE FAILED TO STOP THE NORTH KOREAN LEADER FROM FLEXING HIS NUCLEAR MUSCLES. WHAT OPTIONS ARE LEFT?

By BILL POWELL

IN MISSILE TESTS, AS IN MOST THINGS, PRACTICE MAKES perfect. So while the lone long-range Taepo Dong-2 rocket fired by North Korea last week sputtered, then splashed down into the Sea of Japan less than two minutes after its much publicized, strategically timed July 4 launch, there's little reason to think Kim Jong II will be dissuaded by failure. With enough plutonium to make six to eight nuclear warheads and a cache of medium-range missiles, Kim is currently a menace to his Asian neighbors. With nukes and a fully functioning intercontinental missile, he can threaten the U.S. too—and the prospect of bullying his greatest nemesis seems simply too delightful for Kim to resist.

For most of President Bush's time in office, North Korea has been merely a pest, one that the President insisted on dealing with exclusively in concert with China, South Korea, Japan and Russia in six-party talks. But since late last summer, when all the parties agreed in principle that North Korea would shut down its nuclear program in exchange for security guarantees, the North has refused to show up for meetings. Now that Kim has ignored warnings—from the U.S., Russia and China—not to test his missile capability and is threatening more tests in the immediate future, the question for the Administration is, What, besides the status quo, are the remaining options for dealing with the world's most unpredictable totalitarian nuclear regime?

A SWIFT AND PRECISE MILITARY STRIKE

LAST MONTH, AS INTELLICENCE REPORTS SUCCESTED that the Taepo Dong test was imminent, two former Clinton Administration officials, Defense Secretary William Perry and Assistant Secretary of Defense Ashton Carter, opined in the Washington Post that a nuclear North with an intercontinental ballistic missale presented too great a risk for the U.S. to bear. The moment had come, they argued, for a pre-emptive strike against the North Korean launch site. Even if Perry and Carter were speaking in part to a domestic political audience in an attempt to prove before the midterm elections that Democrats can sound tougher than the Bush Administration on national security, their arguent is rooted in what's considered a strategic truth

about Kim's regime. It is a government that, far from being crazy or irrational, is motivated entirely "by regime survival," says Yun Dukmin, a national-security specialist at Seoul's Institute for Foreign Affairs and National Security.

Viewed through that lens, would Kim really risk war-and the certain end of a dynastic regime begun by his father-in response to a limited air strike aimed at his missile capability? The answer may well be no, but it's also clear that the Bush Administration thinks a pre-emptive strike is still too risky. The North might not currently be able to retaliate against the U.S., but it has huge artillery batteries stationed just across the 38th parallel ready to take aim at Seoul, one of the world's most densely populated cities. Even if Seoul isn't attacked, a U.S. strike would almost certainly fracture the U.S.-South Korean alliance. The population of South Korea overwhelmingly opposes the use of force against the North. Despite the fact that the government of South Korea has little to show for it, polls there suggest people still support the "sunshine" policy, in place since 1998, which amounts to an all-carrots, nosticks approach to relations

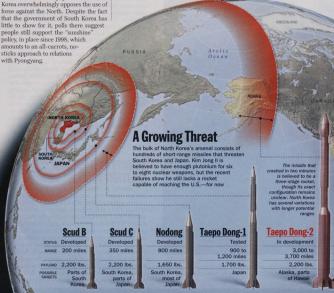
Finally, a military strike against North Korea would infuriate China, an emerging superpower with which the Bush Administration has sought stable, cordial relations. Hitting North Korea at the risk of turning China into an outright hostile power isn't a trade anyone in the Administration wants to make.

CONTAIN THE REGIME. THEN SQUEEZE IT

FOR SOME IN THE BUSH ADMINISTRATION, the ideal strategy for dealing with Kim has always been economic and diplomatic strangulation, with the hope that his government will eventually atrophy into col-

lapse or succumb to a coup that might usher in a more amiable—or at least more predictable—leader. That approach is based on the idea that rather than try to negotiate with Kim or take military action against him, the U.S. and its allies are better off keeping him in a box and focusing on preventing him from pedding his arsenal to other rogue actors. Elements of that strategy have been in place for some time and have produced a few notable examples of success.

The post-9/11 Proliferation Security Initiative (rst), in which the U.S. and its allies concentrate on intercepting weapons of mass destruction, has made Pyongyang a key target because of the government's past sales of missiles to Pakistan and Iran. The big fear is that North Korea could be tempted to sell nuclear material to al-



When Bush entered the Oval Office, North Korea had two nuclear warheads; now it may have enough material to make eight

Qaeda, which would have no reluctance about using it. Former Assistant Secretary of State Robert Gallucci says Pyongyang "might figure that selling fissile material to a terrorist group would be relatively safe and profitable."

More than 60 countries now cooperate with Washington's interdiction efforts, and North Korea's record as a serial proliferator makes it a major target. The program was spurred by an incident in December 2002, when a Spanish warship intercepted-and then released-a Cambodianregistered freighter in the Arabian Sea that was manned by North Koreans and was carrying 15 North Korean-made Scud missiles bound for Yemen. At the time, there was no international legal authority for the weapons to be seized. The PSI changed that, and the U.S. insists the program has crimped North Korea's exports of weapons and matériel in

the years since.

The Administration has also had some success in

cutting off North Korea's access to the international banking system. For the past year, the Treasury Department has put intense pressure on international banks doing business with North Korea. Last year it helped shut down dozens of accounts at the Macao-based Banco Delta Asia, Which was suspected of counterfeitting and laundering money for Pyongyang, Some diplomats in Beijing, in fact, suspect that the financial pressure the U.S. has been applying was the main reason for Pyongvant's defiant missile aluunch.

But punishment meted out by the U.S.-or by the U.S. and Japan, the partner in the region most willing to isolate the North economically-has a limited impact. China is North Korea's true economic lifeline, and South Korea its second largest trading partner. And last week, despite the missile test, both made it clear that they have little interest in any stringent economic sanctions against the North for the same reason: sanctions might lead to the eventual collapse of Kim's regime. In the view of both countries, collapse equals chaos, with refugees streaming across their borders. Neither wants any part of it. That's why, when asked last Thursday whether China would agree to economic pressure, Jiang Yu, spokeswoman for Beijing's Foreign Ministry, replied only by reiterating support for the six-party talks and restating China's aversion to interfering in the internal affairs of other countries.

Beijing's top North Korean negotiator. Vice Foreign Minister Wu Dawei, heads to Pyongwang this week for talks. He may soold the North Koreans for defying Beijing by launching the missiles and possibly persuade them to try another rouse of six-party talks. But serious sanctions are unlikely to be on the table. Stability in North Korea is what matters to Chinese President Hu Jintao—even if it's the kind of stability only a jaller could love.

GO BACK TO THE BARGAINING TABLE— FOR REAL

A SENIOR DIPLOMAT IN EAST ASIA PUTS IT bluntly: "If there's no military option and there isn't—and you can't get meaningful sanctions—and you can't—and the six-party talks are exhausted—as they appear to be—what's left?"

One possibility is to return to the sixparty talks, but with renewed energy and flexibility. Former diplomat Wendy Sherman, who negotiated at length with North Korea during the Clinton years, gives Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice credit for allowing her deputy, former Ambassador to South Korea Christopher Hill, to talk directly to the North Koreans within the six-party construct. It's just that, in Sherman's judgment, Hill hasn't had enough to talk about. "What it appeared Rice couldn't win was enough for Chris Hill to have in his pocket to make a difference," she says. "If you have nothing to negotiate with, you have nothing.

The President could endow his negotiators with a few concessions, such as agreeing to more one-on-one chats between Washington and the North in the context of the six-party talks, to lure Kim back to the table. But given that Kim has turned his back on multilateral discussions for almost a year, the Bush Administration may have to face the fact that if it wants closure on North Korea, it will have to engage in what Kim has wanted all along: direct talks. The goal of North Korea would presumably be diplomatic recognition and security guarantees from Washington, as well as all sorts of economic goodies like those the U.S. and its European allies are offering Iran as incentives to cease its suspected nuclear-weapons program. In return, Kim would have to agree to stand down on his nuclear program.

The President has always equated Kim's nuclear saber rattling with blackmail, and a face-to-face engagement would seem tantamount to caving in. But when Bush entered the Oval Office, North Korea had two nuclear warheads; now the CIA estimates that Pyongyang has enough plutonium to make as many as eight and is hard at work on the technology that would deliver them to American shores. North Korea is slowly but surely building its nuclear capability, making the world steadily less safe, and it's not clear what anyone can do about it without trying something entirely different. If Kim Jong Il intended to put the pressure back on Washington with his Fourth of July fireworks display, he surely succeeded.

—With reporting by Susan Jakes/Beijing, Elaine Shannon/Washington, Michiko Toyama/Tokyo and Jennifer Veale/Seoul



THE GOOD NEIGHBOR STRATEGY

Mexico's disputed election reflects a struggle for Latin America's soul. Moisés Naím explains how that could help Bush define his legacy

A presidential election too close to call. Aggrieved voters in the streets. Partisans exchanging accusations of fraud and demanding manual recounts. Lawyers drooling in expectation of weeks of court fights.

Sound familiar? It should. Mexico City today feels a lot like Tallahassee, Fla., six year ago, But Mexico's election is about much more than who will become the country's next President. and its result will have lasting implications for Latin America as a whole. In 2000, although U.S. voters were choosing between two very different presidential candidates, only a minority felt that the outcome would drastically alter the basic foundations of the nation. Not so for Mexicans, Voters believed the election would not only decide who would run the country for six years but also, more fundamentally, what kind of political and economic system Mexico would have. The platforms of the two leading candidates-the conservative Felipe Calderón and the leftist Andrés Manuel López Obrador-differed on the roles of the state vs. the market, the nature of political institutions, how to fight poverty and what kinds of links Mexico should have with the rest of the world.

That clash of visions is not confined to Mexico. Similar battles are raging throughout Latin America, which is witnessing the rise of a generation of politicians seeking to capitalize on

Moisés Naím is editor in chief of Foreign Policy magazine and author of Illicit: How Smugglers, Traffickers and Copycats Are Hijacking the Global Economy





frustration with the free-market, pro-American policies commonly pursued in the region in the 1990s, when much was promised and little was accomplished in terms of raising living standards. The leader of this turn toward populism is Venezuelan President Hugo Chávez, who has cast himself as the heir to Fidel Castro, using his country's oil bonanza to purchase political influence all over the continent. But in recent months, the Chávez movement has run up against opposition from forces that view it as wrongheaded, millitaristic and un-



President-elect Felipe Calderon, above, hangs in a tony district of Mexico City. But even a defeat for the left won't spell the end of the populist movement led by Venezuela's Hugo Chavez, left

democratic. In Mexico's election, as in Peru's last month, Chávez turned out to be more of a liability than an asset to the leftist candidate carrying his banner.

That ambivalence provides an opportunity for the U.S. The issue failing the Châvez movement—poverty, inequality, exclusion, corruption and widespread frustration—haven't gone away. Despite the perorations of populists like Châvez and Castro, Latin America's maladies are not made in Washington but are self-inflicted wounds originating in the predatory ellites that control policymaking in places like Buenos Aires, Caracas, Brasilia and Mexico City. Those are problems for which Washington has never had the skills or the means to influence. On the whole, the U.S. is better off letting Latin Americans figure out how to solve Latin America's problems.

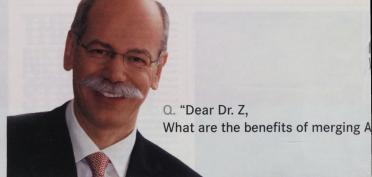
But indifference has its costs too. After Sept. II, the U.S.S priorities of fighting Islamic terrorism and waging wars in Afghanistan and Iraq have led the Bush Administration to ignore Latin Americaas mostly irrelevant, which has allowed leaders like Chávez to attack U.S. policies at will and sully Washington's reputation in the region. But the U.S. can still repair much of the damage—if it takes two bold initiatives that would break through the shortsighted policies that limit its opportunities in Latin America.

The first step toward draining the appeal of Chávezism and restoring the U.S.'s image in Latin America would be to unilaterally lift the embargo on Cuba. The U.S. embargo has never worked as a tool to weaken Castro. Instead it has provided him with a wonderful excuse to hide his failures and justify the island's dire poverty and harsh political repression. The embargo is even less effective now that Cuba is so deeply intertwined economically and politically with Venezuela and other countries in the region. Embargoing Cuba without cutting off its ties to other countries is akin to staging an embargo against Portugal that ignores its ties to the rest of Europe. The U.S. embargo on Cuba has enormous political costs for the U.S. and no benefit other than pleasing a portion, but not all, of Cuban-American voters. Moreover, for the U.S. to maintain an embargo on Cuba while embracing Vietnam-a communist state with which the U.S. fought a long and costly warand promoting trade and investment with Hanoi represents a blatant double standard that provides ammunition to U.S. detractors everywhere.

Another strategic surprise would be to engage the largest, most influential country in South America: Brazil. For decades U.S. policy toward Latin America has been driven by emergencies and a small-country bias: Cuba, the tiny Central American nations. Grenada and Haiti have all consumed far more of Washington's time and resources than giant Brazil, which was too big, remote and independent to be a pawn in the cold war. The only significant departure from the U.S.'s small-country bias has been with Mexico, first in the creation of NAFTA and then when Washington bailed the country out after its financial crash in 1994. Paying attention to Brazil would involve offering an attractive trade agreement that would grant freer access to the U.S. market for Brazilian steel, shoes, orange juice, ethanol and other products that currently face import barriers. The costs for the U.S. economy would be relatively minimal. For Brazil, such a deal would stimulate exports, drive investment and lift the economy.

Even more important, such an approach would reward and superful counterscample to the populist policies that are gaining favor in the region. That could be a very inclusive initiative: any Latin American country could be invited to join the two leading nations in the western hemisphere in this agreement. To be eligible, countries would need to adopt pro-poor, growth-inducing economic reforms that spur competition and open markets. They would also be required to enact political reforms that strengthen democratic pentices and institutions. It could be a powerful stimulus for positive change, since few countries in the region could afford to be left out of an economic arrangement that included Brazil and the U.S.

Would this Administration be willing to pursue either of these moves? At this stage it doesn't seem likely. The first measure would provoke howls from many Cuban exiles in Florida, while the second would irk U.S. business interests that would face competition from Barzilian imports. But if Richard Nixon could go to China, perhaps George W. Bush could discover Brazil—and stop making a failed Carribbean dictator an important element of U.S. policy. It could be that an embattled, second-term U.S. President looking for a legacy other han a botched attempt at installing democracy in faraway lands could warm up to the idea of leaving a permanent, positive mark in his country's own neighborhood.



Dr. Dieter Zetsche, Chairman, DaimlerChrysler AG



A. The Chrysler 300C, for example. Its advanced five-link suspension not only improves handling, it also reduces cabin noise.

EMPLOYEE PRICING PLUS

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A. Two Flex Fuel Jeep, vehicles are in production.

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A IN ACTION Green, in a photo used on an official Army website, searching a home in Iraq

NATION

A SOLDIER'S SHAME

An ex-G.I. is charged with killing an Iraqi girl he raped—and her family—while his comrades stood by

By JULIE RAWE with APARISIM GHOSH

AMILY MEMBERS DESCRIBE ABEER Dasim Hamza al-Janabi as tall for her age, skinny, but not eyecatchingly beautiful. As one of her uncles put it, "She was an ordinary girl." So perhaps it was sheer proximity that made the 15-yearold so tantalizing. Her house was less than 1,000 ft. from a U.S. military checkpoint just outside the Iraqi town of Mahmudiyah, and soldiers manning the gate started stopping by just to look at her. Her mother, who grew concerned enough to make plans for Abeer to move in with a cousin, told relatives that whenever she caught the Americans ogling her daughter, they would give her the thumbs-up sign, point to the girl and say, "Very good, very good."

Abeer's brother Mohammed, 13, told The he once watched his sister, frozen in fear, as a U.S. soldier ran his index finger down her cheek. Mohammed has since learned that soldier's name: Steven Green. Last week Green, 21, a former Army private

first class who was honorably discharged because of a "personality disorder" a month before the criminal allegations came to light, pleaded not guilty to charges of raping Abeer and killing her along with her parents and 7-year-old sister. The grisly March 12 slavings-in which Abeer's skull was smashed and her legs and torso set on firesparked the military's fifth investigation into U.S. personnel accused of murdering Iraqi civilians. But unlike the massacre in Haditha, where Marines are suspected of shooting up to 24 innocent people in November following the death of a beloved comrade, the butchering of Abeer's family does not appear to be the result of vengeance or confusion. Instead, all signs point to premeditated depravity.

According to an affidavit based on swom statements from several members of Green's infantry unit, Green and three other soldiers abandoned the traffic checkpoint they were manning 20 miles south of Baghdad, in a region littered with roadside bombs, before heading to Abeer's house. Some of them had been drinking, and all but

RINGLEADER? **Green was** Charlotte, N.C. one had changed out of their uniforms,

one had changed out of their uniforms, allegedly to avoid easy identification. A fifth soldier, who remained at the checkpoint to monitor the radio, said that when the men returned in bloodied clothes, each of them told him not to speak of the incident again.

Given that the area was known to be a terrorist stronghold, many former and active-duty officers are wondering how such a small convoy of soldiers—a single vehicle's worth—was left on its own, apparently far from the watchful gaze of a superior officer. "Where were the older sergeants, and the lieutenants and captain who should have prevented this crime from happening?" asks Barry McCaffrey, a retired four-star general.







CRIME SCENE A neighbor in Mahmudiyah found the slain daughters and their parents

Ahmad were at school during the killing spree

The apparent lack of supervision makes it harder for military officials to cast this as a one-time, isolated incident, particularly after an Army general concluded last week that Marine officers had been negligent in failing to probe the deaths in Haditha. In a joint statement, the U.S. ambassador and the senior U.S. commander in Iraq called the soldiers' alleged acts in Mahmudiya "absolutely inexcusable and unacceptable." Officials say one purpose of their pledge to vigorously and transparently investigate and prosecute the crimes is to quell the calls from Iraqis, among them Prime Minister Nouri al-Maliki, to stop granting U.S. troops immunity from local prosecution, a notion that Pentagon officials consider "a nonstarter," especially in a country whose legal system is practically nonexistent.

calculation behind the public remarks of U.S. officials, there was genuine emotion too. In private meetings with Abeer's relatives, military officers apologized repeatedly, and a one-star general hugged her two orphaned brothers. "The general seemed emotionally distressed. He was not pretending," concluded Mahdi Obeid Saleh, Abeer's cousin, who says he rushed to the crime scene and doused the flames on her burning body. Both Saleh and Army investigators initially thought the attack was the work of insurgents. "This is what happens when you harbor terrorists," a military translator lectured Saleh on the day of the slavings. It wasn't until some three months later

If there was an element of strategic

It wasn't until some three months later that officers got wind of a different story. In June, after insurgents killed a member of Green's troop and kidnapped and beheaded two others—there's suspicion, but no evidence yet, that this attack was a response to the rape and killings-another soldier in their infantry unit told Army combat-stress counselors in Baghdad about the alleged murders in Mahmudiya. Within 24 hours of the initial report, Army officers turned the case over to military criminal investigators at Iraq's Camp Slayer. Six days later, the ran arrested Green near his grandmother's house in Nebo, N.C., where he was visiting after attending a troopmate's funeral at Arlington National Cemetery.

The details of Creen's biography contain little to suggest he was destined for trouble but nothing that indicates he knew how to avoid it either. He was born in Midland, Texas, and bounced between parents who divorced when he was 4. Green, who was in his teens when his mother spent six months in jail for drunken driving, dropped out of school after 10th grade. In February 2005, fresh from a three-day jail stint for underage possession of alcohol, he enlisted in the Army, and a month later-during basic training—he was baptized in a makeshift praver room in a kitchen at Fort Benning.

Ga. In December, after Green had been sent to Iraq, he was quoted in a newspaper article as saying of a house-to-house search for insur-



gents, "It's kind of disappointing that we didn't find anything."

Five months later, Green was honorably discharged with a "personality disorder." In fiscal 2005, 1,038 soldiers—or 0,21% of those on active duty—were discharged with this classification, which used to be referred to as Section 8. (Corporal Klinger was always trying to get one on M*A*S*H.) An Army spokeswoman says such cases can take weeks or even months to process and require a psychiatric evaluation followed by an opportunity for the soldier to modify his behavior as well as the orditor to file an appeal.

The Pentagon wordt say how long it took to process Green's case. But even if his possible instability was a factor in the alleged attoricty, that doesn't explain why his fellow soldiers stood by—and helped him cover his tracks. Pentagon officials say charges could be brought against as many as four other soldiers, including the one who allegedly joined Green in the rape.

Green is scheduled to be arraigned next month in Kentucky-home to Fort Campbell, where he was most recently stationed-and could end up facing the death penalty. Close relatives won't talk about him. Even distant ones are reluctant. In tiny Denver City. Texas. where he spent a couple of years with his mother's ex-husband and which he claimed as his hometown on Army paperwork, Green's former stepgrandfather thought back about the meals they had shared. "He always seemed a little bit different," B.J. Carr said, before his wife interrupted, "We don't know that boy," -With reporting by Hussein Hamdi/Baghdad, Theo Emery/Fort Campbell, Greg Fulton/Atlanta. Hilary Hylton/Denver City and Mark Thompson and Douglas Waller/Washington

Common Cents

What's the price of a penny? Higher than you might think

By JOEL STEIN

HE LASTITING OUR COUNTRY NEEDS IS ANOTHER ISSUE TO divide us, to pit red against blue, conservative vs, progressive, and yet there it is, stacked up on every dresser: the penny. It's a symbol of thrift and Americana that also happens to be an incredible annoyance; 55% of Americans staah pennies instead of spending them like real money. And while the debate over the penny's demise has raged for decades on the fringes of society (thanks to an Arizona Congressman, a part-time lobbying group and a biophysics grad student), recent events have caused this fight to spill out onto America's streets. Now everyone is choosing sides, including the slacker dude who married Britter Spears.

Thanks to spiking metal prices caused by demand from China and India and a couple of smelting-factory shutdowns in Mexico you may not have heard about, the zinc inside a penny now costs .83 of a cent. (The U.S. got rid of almost all the expensive copper in 1982.) Add distribution and production costs, and vou're up to 1.3 cents to make a penny. which freaks people out. That's because the U.S. Mint claims to make a profit, called seigniorage, on the difference between the cost of producing currency and its value. That, however, is stupid. Printing money isn't a means of profit; it's a means to inflation. If the U.S. Mint were that psyched about its penny profits, it would long ago have moved on to cranking out more \$100 bills. Still, the fact that it costs more than a cent to make one may just be the Archduke Ferdinand of the

penny.
The most powerful penny
opponent is Republican Arizona Congressman Jim Kolbe,
who keeps pushing his Legal
Tender Modernization Act.
He's very concerned about the
coming penny Armageddon.
"At some point you'll find a

burgeoning business of people melting them down to metal," says Kolbe, "and selling them back to the Mint for more pennies." Kolbe, who advocates rounding to the nearest nickel, argues that parking meters, Laundromats, transit

Laundromats, transit systems and

vending machines don't accept pennies. Merchants hate them and won't let you pay for things with a stack of them. They pile up or get thrown away to such an extent that the Mint made 8 billion new ones last year-far more than any

penny to the government.
The only person more
vocal than Kolbe about his
hatred of the penny is recent
Berkeley biophysics Ph.D. Jeff
Gore. Sensing the penny's sudden vulnerability, his group,
Citizens for Retiring the Penny
hasically das known as 1eff

other coin-at a cost of roughly

\$100 million-which is like a

But Americans for Common Cents, the pro-penny lobbying group funded by the zine industry and penny distributors, sin't too concerned. In fact, it has pushed through some serious pro-penny legislation. In 2009, the bicentennial of Abraham Lincoln's birth, the U.S. Mint Will issue pennies with four different backs, all chock-full of zine.

Americans for Common Cents (also known as Mark Weller) says polls show that two-thirds of Americans are loath to let pennies go. Rounding to the nickel, Weller insists, would be manipulated

Gore), has been appearing all over news shows and talk radio. Based on a Walgreen's study that says pennies waste two or more seconds on every cash transaction, Gore estimates that transaction, Gore estimates that we each lose several hours a year, at a cost of \$10 billion in productivity. Using that calculation, Gore has lost \$50 billion in productivity by talking about the penny.

Gore says his fight has taught him a lot about politics. "You always hear about the special-interest thing, but I've seen how it works," he says. "There really is a pro-penny lobby. They've got a nice website and look like a nonprofit. But the zinc industry has sponsored this lobby group to scare people. Sometimes I feel outgunned." Still, he thinks this might be the year for Kolbe, who is retiring after this term, to pass his bill. "We're at a tipping point," he says, "The price of a penny has totally changed the landscape of this debate."

sumer. Playing to our patriotism, he cites the coin's tradition. Playing to our guilt, he says penny drives bring charities millions. And playing to our fears, Weller says the penny is a psychological hedge against inflation, a consideration the European Union factored in when it decided to make a onecent euro coin (though several countries have since effectively banished it): "If you take the penny away, that has a huge impact on how people view the economy and inflation." If you think Fed Chairman Ben Bernanke's statements rock the markets, Weller says, wait till you see what happens if we lose the penny. Then Weller gets personal. "Kolbe is from the leading copper-producing state in the Union. And," he continues, "nickels are mostly made of copper." Kolbe counters that he's for de-

by merchants to screw the con-

copperizing the nickel, which also costs more than it's worth. Soon Kolbe may

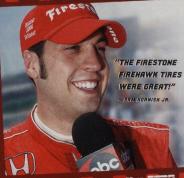
be coming for your dimes. Weller, like all good lobbyists, has powerful friends. One of those is not Kevin Federline, husband of Britney Spears. Federline was hired by Virgin Mobile to spearhead its Save the Penny campaign. The British company's promotion exploits the U.S. debate to sell a deal in which text messages cost a penny, since you get 1,000 a month for \$9.99 (Virgin has a little trouble with math). Last month Federline. standing next to an armored truck collecting pennies for charity in Times Square, velled, "Man, I feel good about the penny!" In addition to math problems. Virgin has spokesman-choosing issues.

The penny killers would seementum on their side, since inflation makes the penny more worthless by the day. But the pro-penny lobby has a different kind of certainty. Millions of Americans may hate the penny, but they hate change even more.

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redrawing the

GUBE

Your workstation is going to get smaller, chummier and a lot more hip. Dilbert, take note



By LISA TAKEUCHI CULLEN

ONSIDER THE CUBICLE. IT'S EAST: JUST SWIVEL 360° in your imitation Aeron chair. Ponder the various surfaces decorated with stacks of memos and coffee rings. Meditate on the file cabinets underfoot, the shelves overhead, the glow of the fluorescent reading light. Reflect upon the three walls papered with Post-ti notes and your kid's macroni art. It's hidous, but it's home.

Now say goodbye. A new generation of work-space design promises to tear down those padded walls. Office architects are envisioning improved cubicles—newbicles?—that feel private yet collegial, persand painterchangeable, smaller yet somehow more spacious. Employing advanced materials, tomorrow's technology and the fruits of sociological research, designers are fitting the future workplace to workers who are increasingly mobile and global. Meanwhile, bosses are demanding rent-saving, productivity-boosting solutions to convince us that equiples are cool. It minist even work.

The father of the cubicle never meant to wreak such bleakness on the American office. We know this from the delightfully delusional name Robert Propst gave his invention: the Action Office. Back then, in 1968, most office workers totiled in open bull pens. Propst's pod offered at least as much privacy as they had in a tollet stall, albeit without the door. Corporate America, which is run by people whose offices have doors, has snapped up more than \$5 billion worth of the units from maker Herman Miller. Today 70% of U.S. office workers sit in cubicles, which have long transcended mere office furniture to become a





With individual workstations getting smaller, offices are adding lofty, soothing common areas where workers can take their laptops for a change of scene and a cup of ice.





CUSTOMIZABLE These cubicles from Steelcase feature desks whose heights can be adjusted with a touch. The green light overhead can be



OFFICE

CONFIDENTIAL
Conversations are
hush-hush in the
hush-hush in the
Cell Cell, designed
by Steelcase to
give cube dwellers
cell-phone privacy
and spare the rest
of us from TMI. It
lights up when
occupied, and
boosters aid



Design company Herman Miller, purveyor of the original cubicle, came up with this 2.0 version. Called My Studio, it has low interior partitions, translucent



TALK

concept unit, are meant to draw pairs to chat without leaving the office—but away from cubicle mates who are actually trying



JAM

Cube dwellers can cluster in these futuristic yurts, whose Corian shells muffle noise. Sensors cause the lights to brighten as the discussion—of work matters, of course—

HARMONIC

apt to agree when sitting shoulder to shoulder than across from each other. Divorce lawyers, take note





EXPENSE REPORT, MEET MINORITY REPORT







pop-cultural icon (thank you, Dilbert). As the millennium turned, however, it became

clear there were issues with the cubicle. Its high, thick walls were too isolating. Its lighting and layout were designed for paper pushing, not laptop tapping. Andunbelievably-employers thought it took up too much space. A typical workstation in the 1970s measured 12 ft. by 12 ft., according to the American Society of Interior Designers. By 1995 it had shrunk to 10 ft. by 10 ft. Today's cubicles average 6 ft. by 8 ft., and space planners say they can cut an additional 21% without affecting productivity-or increasing the crime rate.

Enter Cubicle 2.0. At Herman Miller, it's called My Studio and is aesthetically reminiscent of the iPod. Framed by brushed steel and clear plastic, the pods are separated by low partitions that slide open for passing paper clips and gum. An occupant of a 6-ft. by 8-ft, cube could invite two colleagues to perch on the horseshoe-shaped desk. Storage seems sufficient: files tuck underfoot, cables hide behind a panel-there's even a closet. And here's the kicker: it has a sliding, shoji-like door. "Privacy is key to a worker's sense of territory," says Doug Ball, My Studio's designer.

Even as workplaces move toward more open seating, privacy remains a top demand among employees. A Knoll study found that 45% say they do their best work in "their own personal space." The top privacyrelated gripe: overheard conversation, particularly from cell-phone shouters. So architects are being exhorted to help muffle cubicle babble. Some advocate loft ceilings, others white noise; a desktop gadget called Babble can broadcast garbled recordings of the user's voice to mask real conversation. "To be honest, I see a lot more people just wearing iPods at their desks," says Dennis Gaffney. co-director of workplace design for architects RTKL.

But designers agree that the best way to cap cube chatter is to move it. "To do that." says James Ludwig. director of design for Steelcase, "you need to create spaces for people to go." Steelcase is testing a concept called the Cell Cell, a phone booth fitted with reception boosters. Chatty colleagues might gravitate to the Dyadic Slice, designed for two, or hold brainstorming sessions in the Digital Yurt, whose sensor-triggered lighting oscillates with increased activity.

All that is taking place just as many employers are encouraging a more nomadic work style. At Sun Microsystems in Santa Clara, Calif., workers can pop into interchangeable cubicles, an increasingly popular option called hoteling. With 62% of office workers desiring flex time and 42% longing to telecommute, is the cubicle as we know it dead? "I don't think it should have ever been born, so I would love to say yes," says Alan Hedge, a Cornell professor who studies workplace design. "Technology already allows most of us to work from anywhere, but companies want to retain control." So enjoy your smaller, cooler company cubicle-just don't get too comfortable.

What does your work space look like? Send photos of your cubicle to emailus@time.com and we'll post a selection

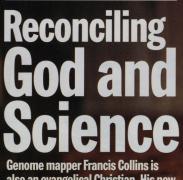


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Genome mapper Francis Collins is also an evangelical Christian. His new book says that's not a contradiction



HE PIOUS YOUNG SCIENTIST HADA
question about human origins
and the attention of one of the
foremost geneticists in the world.
Standing up in a crowded Hiltonhotel conference room in Alexandria, Va., the inquisitive Ph.DM.D. candidate asked Francis Collins, who
mapped the human genome, about an attempt to reconcile science and faith: Did
Collins think it possible that all species are
products of evolution—except for humanity,
which Cod created separately? "Based on
everything we know," the young man asked,

"would that tie together evolution and [a literal reading of the Bible] and make room for God to intervene?"

Collins showed no surprise that a star scholar poised to contribute to the future of medicine should entertain the idea that evolution might not apply to human. Indeed, the question was almost predictable, since the room was filled with Harvey Fellows, high-performing young academics devoted to bringing a Christian presence to fields where Evangelicals are underrepresented. And Collins, that rarest of rartites—a supertar evangelical biologis—and author of the new book The Language of God: A Scientist's Presents Exidence for Bellief (Per-Press, 304 did That notion "gets you into a series of real problems," he replied. He sketched one out: the human genome contains nonfunctional elements in the precise spot where they can be found on the chromosomes of lower animals. If God was creating humans afresh, Collins asked, "why would he insert a pseudo-gene that has lost its ability to do anything in the same place that it appears in a chimp?" Barring evolution, "you're forced to the conclusion that God was trying to mislead us and test our faith—and I have trou-

pages), was perfectly qualified to answer. He

ble with that kind of conjecture."

In America's ongoing and sometimes rancorous discussion about science and

LAB COAT IN THE PEWS: Collins, at the National Cathedral, has been a Methodist, Baptist and Presbyterian congregant

Collins, however, has both the standing and the desire to promote a third way. At 56, he is an unassuming 6-ft. 4-in. stork with a reedy voice, a techie's el cheapo digital Timex and—his one touch of flash—a wide silver ring emblazoned with a cross. "I think the majority of people in the U.S. probably occupy a middle ground but feel under attack by the bombs thrown from either side," he says. "We haven't heard very much about the way these views can be rendered into a very satisfying harmony. And I do hope that both camps are a potential audience for what I have to say."

To some, the mere fact that he is effectively outing himself to the secular world as a man of faith warrants celebration. "Just that he's written the book is important," says

fashion that enriches and enlightens the human experience." And without seeming particularly immodest, he offers his own experience as Exhibit A.

Collins' life, although told many times in the press during the genome race, remains appealingly weird and inspiring. He was born on an outhouse-equipped Virginia' ditt farm'—but his Yale-educated parents had earlier returned to the land as part of a rural-community experiment under Eleanor Roosevelt's patronage. Home-schooled and solitart, which rolliant fourths on pursued his inclinations through a Yale dissertation on quantum mechanics—but then swerresh first to an M.D. and next to the field of genetics, whose astonishing precision and life-saving potential were becoming manifest.

In 1993, Collins' trailblazing work identifying genetic defects that predispose to cystic fibrosis and other diseases led to

We need to bring all the power of both scientific and spiritual perspectives to bear on understanding what is both seen and unseen ... The goal of this book is ... a sober ... integration of these views.

God, some stock characters have evolved. There are the vocal proponents of creationism and intelligent design who storm school boards in hopes that either science or local government will conform to their beliefs. Then there are academic atheists who claim increasingly aggressively that science is in the process of proving religion a delusion. But few of the polemicists have the authority to preach beyond their own choirs. Most believers don't care to listen to an atheistic scientist calling the idea of God a mythology created to explain what humans don't understand, and academic atheists are just as uninterested in scientific lectures from Bible literalists

Randy Isaac, head of American Scientific Affiliation, a professional group for conservative Christians. "It will help convince Christian young people that science is a viable career, and scientists to recognize that Christian faith is a relevant option."

But Collins has more in mind than being a role model. The last celebrity scientist to suggest a middle path in the creation wars was Stephen Jay Gould, who argued that science and faith could coexist because they are "nonoverlapping" domains with no common ground on which to clash. Yet Collins insists on overlaying and intertwining them. He starts from a very Gouldian premise-"Science is the only reliable way to understand the natural world [but] is powerless to answer questions such as 'what is the meaning of human existence"-but he tracks it to a different conclusion. "We need to bring all the power of both scientific and spiritual perspectives to bear on understanding what is both seen and unseen," he writes, maintaining that those perspectives "not only can coexist within one person, but can do so in a his succeeding double-helix discoverer James Watson as head of a 2,400-scientist, multination project to map all 3.1 billion biochemical letters that constitute the human blueprint. In 2000, Bill Clinton honored Collins and his private-sector competitor Craig Venter in the White House, crediting their complementary genome work with uncovering "the language in which God created life."

That statement reflected Collins' input. In 1976, during his medical residency, the serene faith of some of his mortally ill patients shocked the self-described "ob-noxious atheist" into consulting a local minister, who handed him the book Mere Christianty by the great Christian popularizer and Narnia creator, C.S. Lewis. Struck by Lewis' nuts-and-bolts approach, Collins investigated faith on his own methodical terms. Finally, one morning in 1978, while hiking in the Pacific Cascades, he came upon a massive, frozen, three-stream waterfall. To him it recalled the Trinity. He writes, "I knell in the development of the property of the came upon a massive, forzen, three-stream waterfall. To him it recalled the Trinity. He writes, "I knell in the dewy

grass as the sun rose and surrendered to Iesus Christ."

Reconciling his belief with his service to genetics proved easier for him than for many of his colleagues. Upon discovering the fibrosis flaw, he remembers feeling that "God had rained down his blessing." But in a profession only 5% of whose elite admit to believing in a God who answers prayer, he found that God talk could be something of a taboo. "Bring up faith and there's always a little sense of. Didn't you get the memo?"

At least once a month he receives an e-mail from some lonely post-doc asking advice on being an evangelical scientist. As his renown grew, he moved from sharing his Christian conversion with groups of fellow believers to sitting on public panels where, he says, "Tve found myself the sole person saying faith was relevant" to science. Thus, he adds, "Tve kind of been writing this book for 25 vears."

The story of Collins' journey to faith, a description of his evangelical belief and a wrenching examination of God and suffering through the story of his daughter's rape constitute a significant part of his book. resembling in some ways evangelical testimony more than previous scientific arguments for belief. But he also explains why, although he does not believe God is rationally provable, he thinks that natural phenomena-

such as the development of conditions favoring life on earth in the face of incredible odds—point toward the divine.

And he provides a pocket description of his preferred synthesis of evolution with Christianity, which he calls BioLogos but which has a previous history under the name theistic evolution. Collins' version sees God as having preplanned the process of mutation and selection at time's beginning, knowing it would produce humanity. It differs from Deism, the "divine clockmaker" theology of Enlightenment thinkers like Thomas Jefferson, in that many Deists think God signed off once the clock was wound. Collins, on the other hand, thinks the whole point was for God to create a being with whom he could develop an ongoing relationship through prayer, Scripture and what the

scientist cheerfully acknowledges as a scientifically inexplicable "divine invasion of the natural world" in the saving person of Jesus Christ.

The Language of God is enlightening but not always convincing. Collins writes at a pace better suited to statements of position than to sustained argument, and he sometimes falls back on familiar polemics by pros like Lewis. His insights on the nature of a God-science overlap, while fresh, are celebratory rather than investigative.

on intelligent design, heaping scientific doubt on its key notion of "irreducible complexity" in phenomena like blood clotting, and theological scorn on its ultimate implications ("I.D. portrays the Almighty as a clumsy Creator, having to intervene at regular intervals to fix the inadequacies of His own initial plan ... this is a very unsat-

isfactory image").

That is not the argument his publisher has chosen to emphasize, or his book's subti-

tle would be flipped to read A Believer Presents the Evidence for Science. But it may be the one with the best prospects. Students of the debate note that atheists are more dogmatically opposed to God than Evangelicals are to evolution, if only because aggressive creationism is neither a long-standing evangelical position nor a unanimous one. According to Edward Larson, a Pulitzerprizewinning historian of the evolution debate at the University of Georgia, American support for it, now near 50%, hovered around 30% as recently as 1960. Today, Larson says, "it's a dynamic situation, with no unanimity." Evolution is taught at some Christian colleges.

Even before he wrote The Language of God, Collins was a player in this potentially consequential debate. He has an ongoing dialogue with Chuck Colson, the former Nixon aide who heads the successful

Prison Fellowship and influences a significant conservative Christian audience through a daily radio show and a magazine column. Thus far Collins has failed to convince Colson, who says, 'I think he's giving away more than he needs to, and he thinks 'The daying science.' But Colson adds, ''Hé's a guy I like, admire and appreciate. We're going to have dinner together and get some folks around a table and talk it through.''

Evangelist Tony Campolo, whose position on the spectrum is somewhat closer to Collins, offers encouragement of his own. "It's one thing for a scientist to debunk creationism," he says. "It's another when a believer does it." A scientific believer with a serious book may stand the best chance of all.

66 From a biologist's standpoint, the evidence in favor of evolution is utterly compelling. **99**



SOUL MAN: Collins fingerpicks for evangelical grad students in Alexandria, Va. He has a repertoire of songs grafting scientific lyrics onto gospel or folk tunes

budgeting relatively little space to wrestle with instances when the conjunction of the two can induce the philosophical bends (such as faith's understanding of God's place outside human time).

The book seems liveliest when Collins turns his guns from atheists on the left to creationists and intelligent designers on the right, turging the abandonment of what he feels are overliteral misreadings of Scripture. "I don't think God intended Genesis to teach science," he says, arguing that "the evidence in favor of evolution is utterly compelling." He has little patience with those who say evolution is just a theory, noting that in his scientific world the word theory." Is not intended to convey uncertainty; for that purpose a scientist would use the word hypothesis." The book is hard

Environmentalesy Honda thinking in action.



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The Intimate Life of Series

EXCLUSIVE Letters written during a tumultuous year and unsealed this week offer a rare glimpse inside the heart and mind of the 20th century's greatest genius By Walter Isaacson

The last remaining troce of Albert Einstein's personal family letters is being pened to the public this week. They had been closely held by his stepdaughter Margot Einstein, who decreed that they remain sealed for 20 years after her death. Some of the letters are being published by Princeton University Press in the 10th volume produced by the Einstein Papers Project at Caltech, and they are a revelation. "Einstein's private correspondence refutes the simplistic view of him as an isolated, remote man who immersed himself in his work at the expense of human contact," says general editor Diana Kormos Buchvald. That is nowhere more true than in the tense months between April and December 1915, when his family life was unraveling and he was racing—under brutal competitive pressure—to complete his general theory of relativity.

ing at different constant velocities. Now he was trying to generalize the theory by conceiving of gravity as a curving of the fabric of something he called space-time.

It was an excruciating period. His marriage to Mileva Maric, an intense and brooding Serbian physicist who had helped him with the math of his 1905 paper, had just exploded. She had left him in Berlin and moved to Zurich with their sons Hans Albert, II,

and Eduard, 5. Suffering from acute stomach pains exacerbated by the food shortages of World War I, he was being nursed by a first cousin, Elsa Einstein, whom he would eventually marry.

His letters, including some made public this week, show how his personal and scientific struggles intertwined in 1915, culminating in his great triumph that fall. The tale begins with two letters written in early April by Hans Albert (Ronown as Adu), begging his father to visit him and his brother (Ronown as Tete) in Zurich for spring vacation:

gestern ging not mit dem thinger and des Tour and orlets viel treed,

N 1915, ALBERT EINSTEIN WAS STRUCGLING TO wrest from nature what would turn out to be his crowning achievement, perhaps the most beautiful theory in all of science. Ten years earlier, he had come up with the special theory of relativity, which said that time and space were each relative for observers mov-

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Dear Pana.

Imagine, Tete can already multiply and divide, and I am doing gometetry (geometry). as Tete says. Mama assigns me problems: we have a little booklet; I could do the same with you then as well. But why haven't you written us anuthing latelu? I just think: "At Easter you're going to be here and we'll have a Papa again." Yours, Adu!

Dear Papa,

Today we told each other our dreams. Tete suddenly said: "I dreamed that Papa was here!" Then I thought: "It really would be much nicer if you were with us." I can tinkle away on the piano much better now already; not long ago I played a Haydn and a Mozart sonata and some sonatinas. In short, I could also play with you. The examination is approaching now; but at the same time, so is Easter. Last Easter we were alone; do we have to spend this Easter alone as well? If you were to write us that you are

coming, that would be the finest Easter bunny for us. We can live here quite well, you know, but if Mama gets ill one day, I don't know what to do. Then we would have no one but the maid. Also

for this reason it would be better if you were with us. Yours, Adu

he war made it impossible for Einstein to visit them, but he responded to the postcards by promising Hans Albert that he would come in July for a hiking vacation in the Swiss Alps. "In the summer I will take a trip with just you alone," he wrote. "This will happen every year, and Tete may also come along when he is old enough for it." He expressed delight that his son had taken a liking to geometry. It had been his "favorite pastime" when he was about the same age, he said, "but I had no one to demonstrate anything to me, so I had to learn it from books." Einstein wanted to be with his son to teach him math, but that

would not always be possible, he lamented. Perhaps they could do it by mail? "If you write me each time what you already know, I'll give you a nice little problem to solve." He sent a toy for each of his sons, along with an admonition to brush their teeth well. "I do the same and am very happy now to have kept enough healthy teeth."

But the tension in the family worsened. Einstein and Mileva exchanged letters arguing about both money and vacation timing, and at the end of June a curt postcard came from Hans Albert in response to his father's request that he be available on a particular date to go on their proposed summer vacation:

Dear Papa.

You should contact Mama about such things, because I'm not the only one to decide here. But if you're so unfriendly to her, I don't want to go with you either. We have plans for a nice stay that I'd only give up very reluctantly. We are going at the beginning of July and are staying the whole vacation. Yours, A. Einstein

Lieber Jana. Du sollbest dich wegen solchen Sachen an die figne wende weil ich hier micht zu entscheiden habe. Laber wenn dummit ihr so unfreundlich bist, mag ich auch nicht mit dir gehn Wir haben einen schönet Safenthalt in Assissicht, auf den ich blop schrungern verzichten wierde. A. Einstein Morgiker anfangs dule. Und bleiben die garnen Ferien. Es ist schr hoch



he coldness of the letter was evident by the signature. Hans Albert was no longer signing off with the affectionate nickname Adu, but with the same initial and last name that his father used on formal letters.

Einstein was convinced that Mileva was dictating the postcards, both the plaintive ones that had made him feel guilty and now the one asking him not to come for the summer hike. So he decided to go on vacation with his new love, Elsa. He explained his decision in a July 1915 letter, also recently made publicly available, to his friend Heinrich Zangger, a medical professor in Zurich who was trying to mediate between the Einsteins:

My dear friend Zangger,

My fine boy has been alienated from me for a few years already by my wife, who has a vengeful disposition, but also is so sly that outsiders and particularly men are always deceived by her. If

you only knew what I had to live through with her, you would hold it against me that I did not find the energy for so long to separate muself from her. The postcard I received from little [Hans] Albert had been inspired, if not downright dictated, by her ... When I write to him. I get no response. Under these circumstances it appeared as if I couldn't see the children at all if I came now to Zurich in July, as I was firmly resolved to do. So at the last minute I decided, while I was at Göttingen giving talks about the general theory of relativity, to relax here in Sellin, where my cousin [Elsa] had rented lodgings with her children. A. Einstein





Eduard, left, and Hans Albert in 1914, the year she and Einstein separated

he trip to Göttingen he referred to was to give some lectures at the invitation of the mathematical physicist David Hilbert. Einstein was particularly eager—to caeger, it would turn out—to explain all the intricacies of relativity to him. The visit was a triumph, he exulted to Zanager. T was able to convince Hilbert of the general theory of relativity."

Amid all of Einstein's personal turmoil, a new scientific anxiety was about to emerge. He was struggling to find the right equations that would describe his new concept of gravity, ones that would describe his new concept of gravity, ones that would describe his new concept of gravity, ones that would describe his beautiful to the structure of the summer. He realized the mathematical approach he had been pursuing for almost three years was flawed. And now there was a competitive pressure. Einstein discovered to his horror that Hilbert had taken what he had learned from Einstein's lectures and was reaing to come up with the correct equations first.

It was an enormously complex task. Although Einstein was the better physicist. Hilbert was the better mathematician. So in

October 1915 Einstein threw himself into a monthlong frenzy in which he returned to an earlier mathematical strategy and wrestled with tensors, equations, proofs, corrections and updates that he rushed to give as lectures to Berlin's Prussian Academy of Sciences on four successive Thursdays—even as he was struggling to arrange a reconciliation with his sons.

His first lecture was delivered on Nov. 4, 1915, and it explained his new approach, though he admitted he did not yet have the precise mathematical formulation of it. That very afternoon, as soon as he finished his lecture, he wrote an anguished and poignant—letter to Hans Albert:

I will try to be with you for a month every year so that you will have a father who is case to you and can love gou. You can learn a lot of good things from me that no one else can offer you. The things I have gained from so much strenuous work should be of value not only to strangers but especially to my own boys. In the last few days I completed one of the finest papers of my life. When you are older, I will tell you about It. . I am often so engressed in my work that I forest to eat lunch.

instein also took time off from furiously revising his equations to engage in an awkward fandango with his competitor Hilbert Worried about being scooped, he sent Hilbert a copy of his Nov. 4 lecture. "I am curious whether you will take kindly to this new solution," Einstein noted with a touch of defensiveness.

Einstein presented his second paper the following Thursday, Nov. 11. He still had not found the right equations, but he felt be was getting closer. Once again, he sent the paper to Hilbert. "If my present modification (which does not change the equations) is legitimate, then gravitation must play a fundamental role in the composition of matter," Einstein wrote. "My own curiosity is interfering with my work!"

The reply that Hilbert sent the next day must have unnerved Einstein. He said he was about ready to oblige with a "solution to your great problem." He had planned to hold off discussing it until he had explored it further. "But since you are so interested, I would like to lay out my theory in very complete detail this coming Tuesday," which was Nov. 16. He invited Einstein to come to Göttingen and have the dubious pleasure of I

personally hearing him lecture. Then, after signing his name, Hilbert felt compelled to add what must surely have been a tantalizing and disconcerting postscript. "As far as I understand your new paper, the solution given by you is entirely different from mine." Einstein wrote four letters on Nov. 15. a

Emissient wrote out releases on you. 15, a Monday, that suggest that the stress he was under was starting to take its toll. To his son Hans Albert, he wrote that he would like to travel to Switzerland around Christmas and New Year's to visit him. "Maybe it would be better if we were alone somewhere," such as at a secluded inn, he suggested to his son. "What do you think?"

He also wrote his estranged wife a conciliatory letter that thanked her for her willingness not "to undermine my relations with the boys." And he reported to their mutual





Einstein explains relativity to a Paris audience in 1922; mathematician Hilbert

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friend Zangger: "I have modified the theory of gravity, having realized that my earlier proofs had a gap... I shall be glad to come to Switzerland at the turn of the year in order to see my dear boy."

And finally, he replied to Hilbert and declined his invitation to visit Gottingen the next day. His letter did not hide his anxiety. "Your analysis interests me tremendously ... The hints you gave in your messages awaken the greatest of expectations. Nevertheless, I must refrain from traveling to Gottingen for the moment. ... I am tired out and plagued by stomach pains ... If possible, please send me a correction proof of your study to mitigate my impatience."

On Nov. 18, Einstein received Hillbert's new paper. Einstein was dismayed to see how similar it was to his own work. His response to Hilbert was terse and clearly designed to assert the priority of his own work. "The system you furnish agrees—as far as I can see—exactly with what I found in the last few weeks and have presented to the Academ?" he wrote.

Hilbert responded kindly and quite generously the following day, claiming no priority for himself. "If I could calculate as rapidly as you," he wrote, "in my equations the electron would have to capitulate and the hydrogen atom would have to produce its note of apology about why it does not radiate." Yet one day late, Hilbert sent a paper to a scientific journal with his own version of the equations for general relativity. The title he picked for his piece was not a modest one. "The Foundations of Physics," he called it.

Einstein's climactic fourth lecture at the Prussian Academy, on Nov. 25, was titled "The Field Equations of Gravitation". It contained the correct set of equations that capped his theory of general relativity. Although it came a few days after Hilbert and sent in his own paper, Einstein's version was more complete, and the underlying concepts were his alone.

The theory was one of history's most imaginative and dramatic revisions of our concepts about the universe. It was, said Paul D'inc, the Nobel laureate pioneer of quantum mechanics, "probably the greatest scientific discovery ever made." Max Born, another giant of 20th century physics, called it "the greatest fact of human thinking about nature, the most amazing combination of philosophical penetation, physical intuition and mathematical skill."

Nevertheless, Einstein's triumph was tempered by his continued struggles with Hans Albert. The boy told a family friend that he wanted to spend the entire Christmas vacation hiking with his father, but he wrote a chilly letter to his father indicating the opposite:

Dear Papa

I will come over New Year's, i.e., from the 31st to 2nd. I. don't vount to stay longer because Christmas is nicest at home. Besides, I got skis and would like to learn how to use them with my colleagues. The ski equipment costs about TO francs, and Manna bought them for me on condition that you also contribute. I consider them a Christmas present. Yours. Adu

o Einstein informed his son that he was canceling the trip. The unkind tone of your letter dismays me very much," he worte just days after finishing his last lecture on general relativity. "I see that my visit would bring you little joy, therefore I think it's wrong to sit in a train for two hours and 20 minutes."

There was also the question of paying for the skis. Einstein was not pleased. He replied that he would send Hans Albert a gift in cash, "but I do think that a luxury gift costing 70 francs does not match our Heine kinke "the!"

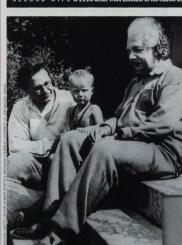
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Lei gehiston Terren Albert.

A Einstein Archive

S E C O N D W I F E A 1916 letter from Einstein to his cousin Els



THREE GENERATIONS Einstein in 1936 with his elder son Hans Albert, an engineer, left, and grandson Bernhard



iame: Lise), whom he later married; the couple in 1921

modest circumstances," he wrote, underlining the phrase.

Thus it was that 1915, the capstone year for his theory of relativity, ended with mixed emotions for Einstein. As he put it in a letter to Zangger:

Dear friend Zangger,

Just now I received the enclosed letter from my Albert, which upset me very much. After this, it's better if I don't take the long trip at all ruther than experience new bitter disappointments. The boy's soul is being systematically poisoned to make sure that he doesn't trust me. Under these conditions, by attempting any approaches I harm the boy indirectly. Come, dear old friend, Lady Resignation, and sing me your familiar old song so that I can continue to spin quietly in my corner!...

Currently I am also having quite a curious experience with my dear colleagues. All but one of them is trying to poke holes in my discovery or to refute the matter, if only so very superficially, just one of them [Hilbert] acknowledges it, insofar as he is seeking to partake in it, with great farjane, after I had initiated him, with much effort, into the gist of the theory ... Heartfelt greatings, wours. Einstein

o Einstein spent Christmas Day in his Berlin apartment.

That morning, he took out of his satchel some of the drawings that Hans Albert had sent him and wrote the boy a post-card saying how much they pleased him. He would come for Easter, he promised. To Einstein's delight, his son enjoyed playing piano. "Maybe you can practice something to accompany a violin, and then we can play at Easter when we are together."

Things would eventually improve. When the final version of Hilbert's paper came out, he was both clear and generous in insisting that credit for the theory of relativity belonged to Einstein. They were soon visiting each other's homes once again. "There has

been a certain ill-feeling between us, the cause of which I do not want to analyze," Einstein wrote. "I have struggled against the feeling of bitterness attached to it, with complete success. I think of you again with unmixed geniality and ask you to try to do the same with me. It is a shame when two real fellows who have extricated themselves somewhat from this shabby world do not afford each other mutual pleasure."

The situation within his family also got better—in fits and starts. That following Easter, as promised, Einstein went to Zurich to visit his boys. They were delighted to see him, and he wrote a note of thanks to Mileva for making things go smoothly:

My compliments on the good condition of our boys. They are in such excellent physical and mental shape that I could not have wished for more. And I know that this is for the most part due to the proper upbringing you provide them. I am likewise thankful that you have not alienated me from the children. They came to meet me spontaneously and sweetly.

instein then took Hans Albert off alone, as the boy wished, for a hiking excursion at a mountain resort overlooking Lake Lucerne. In a postcard to his cousin and future wife Elsa, Einstein described his joy:

My dear Elsa,

Yesterday I went on a hike with the boy and am enjoying very much being with him. He is kindhearted, trusting, and surprisingly eager to learn, and intelligent. My relationship with him is becoming very warm. Kisses from your.

Albert

instein's relationship with his family would continue to be intense and volatile, with periods of strain and of affection. In order to dissolve his marriage to Mileva, he offered her a deal: if she agreed to give him a divorce, he would give her the money from the Nobel Prize he fully expected to win someday. She considered the offer for a week, then took the bet. And when he won a few years later, she was able to buy three apartment buildings in Zurich with the money.

Young Eduard (Tete) eventually succumbed to mental illness and was confined to an asylum near Zurich for the rest of his life. Things turned out better for Hans Albert. He went to the Zurich Polytechnic, where his parents had met, studied engineering, and later became a professor at the University of California, Berkeley. He would be at the bedside when his father died, 40 years after the tumultuous year when he conquered his theory of gravity while wrestling with the even more mysterious forces that swirled around his family.

Isaacson, president of the Aspen Institute and a former managing editor of TIME, is writing a biography of Einstein that will be published by Simon & Schuster in April 2007. For more letters, go to time.com/einstein. For information about The Collected Papers of Albert Einstein, go to www.pupress.princeton.edu

Do I Know You?

A condition that causes an inability to recognize faces is socially isolating-and surprisingly common

By SORA SONG

ECILIA BURMAN HAS ALWAYS HAD A problem with faces. As a child, she struggled to pick out her own face in school photos, and she is hard-pressed today to describe her mother's features. Over the years she has offended countless friends. passing them on neighborhood streets or in office hallways like strangers. "People think I'm just snobby," says Burman, 38, a computer consultant in Stockholm. "It makes me really, really sad to lose new friends because they think I couldn't bother to say hello."

There's a name for Burman's condition: prosopagnosia or, more informally, face blindness. The disorder was thought to be exceedingly rare and mainly a result of brain injury. Until a few years ago, there were perhaps 100 documented cases, says Ken Nakayama, a professor of psychology at Harvard. But last month a team of German researchers took the first stab at charting its prevalence, and the results, published in the American Journal of Medical Genetics, were remarkable. The new study showed that prosopagnosia (from the Greek prosopon for face and agnosia for ignorance) is highly heritable and surprisingly common, afflicting, in some form, about 1 in 50 people-more than 5 million in the U.S. alone. "That's huge," says Dr. Thomas Gritter of the Institute of Human Genetics in Münster, an author of the paper and himself a prosopagnosic. "It was a real surprise."

Within that group of sufferers, however, the condition varies widely. For the vast majority, the problem is not so much about detecting a face-prosopagnosics can see eyes, noses and mouths as clearly as anyone elseas it is about recognizing the same set of features when seeing them again. It's a disability that complicates everything from following a movie plot to picking a perp out of a lineup. While mild prosopagnosics can train themselves to memorize a limited number of faces (it's said to be like learning to distinguish one stone from another), oth-

ers grapple with identifying family members and, in extreme cases, their own face, Gavlen Howard, 40, a homemaker in Boulder, Colo., says that when she's standing in front of a mirror in a crowded restroom, she makes a funny face so that, as she puts it, "I can tell which one is me."

Most prosopagnosics learn to cope early on. They distinguish people based on cues like hairstyle, voice, gait or body shape. They avoid places where they could unexpectedly run into someone they know. They pretend to be lost in thought

while walking down the

street. They act friendly to everyone-or to no one. In short, they become expert at masking their dysfunction. "This is probably why [the disorder]

went unnoticed for so long," says Grüter. In the new study, Grüter and his col-

leagues surveyed 689 local high school and medical students and diagnosed the disorder in 17. Further interviews with the families of 14 of these subjects revealed that each had at least one close relative with the same problem. Judging from the patterns of inheritance. Grüter speculates that prosopagnosia may be caused by a defect in a single, dominant gene, so that if one parent has it, each child has a 50% chance of inheriting it.

Howard is one of those children. Last year she learned the term prosopagnosia from a news article and thought, I have that. She contacted Bradley Duchaine of University College London, who jointly runs the Prosopagnosia Research Centers with Harvard's Nakayama. Last April, Duchaine gave

Howard, her parents and six of her seven siblings a battery of recognition tests, including one that required identifying celebrity faces. Every member of the Howard family scored below average, "I showed one of them Elvis

Presley," Duchaine says, "and she thought it was Brooke Shields." Neuroscientists aren't sure ex-

actly how the brain perceives faces but know that some ability to do so is present from birth and involves large and broadly distributed parts of the brain-presumably reflecting the importance of face perception to survival. Babies prefer looking at their mother's visage over a stranger's and quick-

ly learn to distinguish between male and female faces. Some part of that circuitry seems to be broken in prosopagnosics. Brain scans suggest impairment in the temporal or occipital lobes, both of which are heavily involved in face recognition.

For now, it's enough for face-blind people like Burman, who has spent a lifetime being misjudged as lazy and uncaring, to know that there are many others out there like her. Burman made her first contact with fellow prosopagnosics on an Internet mailing list in 2000. "It was only

then that I really recognized my own situation in theirs," she says. "It was such a relief. I

Some prosopagnosics can't identify their children's faces. Some have trouble recognizing their own face

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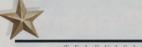
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TELEVISION

Reality TV That's ACUTAROVE

MOVE OVER, TALENTLESS CAMERA HOUNDS. SHOWS LIKE *PROJECT RUNWAY* ARE TURNING CREATIVE TYPES INTO TELEVISION STARS

By JAMES PONIEWOZIK

IX YEARS AFTER THE DEBUT of Survivor, 14 after the premiere of The Real World, reality TV has been around long enough for potential contestants to realize that appearing on a reality show is perhaps not the genius career move it seemed to be. If you're lucky, post-15 minutes, maybe you get to host a show on the TV Guide Channel. If you're less lucky, you get to co-host The View. Maybe you just swallow your pride and do the whole thing over again, as on the oxymoronically named Big Brother: All-Stars. But more likely, you eat a few bugs, you win a few bucks, you date Flavor Flav, and pretty soon you're back on the couch with the rest of us zeros, without a True Hollywood Story to your name. Is that all there is?

It is, except for the contestants in reality TV's unlikeliest but most satisfying genre: shows about people who actually know how to do something. This week the fashion showdown Project Runway (Bravo, Wednesdays, 10 p.m. E.T.) returns for its third season, having smashed Bravo's ratings records by proving that you can spin a good varn from threads. Elsewhere, designers, chefs, moviemakers-even preachersare turning to reality TV to show their stuff. Think of these series as American Idol goes to trade schoolcompetitions not for neophyte performers looking to get famous but for professionals to advance their careers long after the cameras shut off. In the



tense competition, while Greenlight picked its filmmakers right off the bat. (Perhaps learning from Greenlight, in Steven Spielberg and Mark Burnett's On the Lot, for Fox next season, filmmakers will duke it out Runnay-style.)

Just as important, Runway isn't afraid to be fun. Like the couture world itself, it plays with the tension between high- and lowbrow, combining earnest discussions of artistic intent with shamelessly over-the-top challenges. In the first challenge of Season 3, the contestants "source" the materials for their first outfits from the apartments they're staying in-tearing down chandeliers and shearing the fabric off mattresses. And the contestants know that performance is part of their business. A contestant in the Season 3 premiere lays out her "four cs" theory of success: "courage, creativity, cash and celebrity."

Magical Elves took much the same approach to this spring's Top Chef. Fox's fellel's Kitchen (Mondays, 9 p.m. E.T.), on the other hand, is more about heat than flavor; lobster-faced British chef Gordon Ramsay puts a group of cooks through boot camp, overseeing them with such helpful advice as "Move your arsel" Compared with Top Chef, the show places less emphasis on menu planning and presentation than on the chaos of running a kitchen—especially with a half-crazed Brit chasing you.

Kitchen is not likely to draw in Thomas

Keller fans, but a broadcast network has to program for an Olive Garden crowd. "We wanted to create a show that I could watch, and I'm not a foodle," says executive producer Arthus Thint. "It's like a live sporting event. It's hot, there's time pressure, there's someone yelling at you, and there are sharp things. There's danger." Still, hundreds of food professionals applied for the chance to become chef at a new restaurant—though they'll probably be glad to escape without a cleaver in the back.

On HCTV Design Star (Sundays, 9 pm. E.T.; debuts July 23), celebrity is the prize: as on The Next Food Network Star the winner gets to host a show on the channel. (Rumuau)'s winner gets, among other perks, \$100,000 to start a business.) Otherwise, the show is basically Project Living Room—10 aspiring home designers try to please a troika of judges—with a focus on collaboration. In the first episode, the competitors work in teams to appoint the extremely narrow town house they're staying in. Tbesign is not all about your personal

tastes," says HGTV programming vice president James Bolosh. "It's about melding them with the homeowner's." Or not, as when a zealous designer paints someone's treasured heirloom table in the show's second challenge. While it doesn't have Klum's star power, Design Star is sharp and ad-



GETTING CRAFTY The HGTV Design Star crew, top, brings the battle home; Ramsay, below in foreground, turns up the heat in Kitchen; hosts Tim Gunn and Klum, bottom, dispense advice and cutting comments on Runway



dictive, with a memorable cast that includes a pair of beullient twins, a loopy & artist, a tense Janeane Garofalo look-alike and a 30-year-old single mom who, I'm certain, was chosen for her design talent and on because she was once Miss Utah U.S.A.8

Ultimately, these shows work when? they remind you why you care about the subject. They appeal to the curious part of you that leaned on the kitchen counters and watched Mom or Dad cook dinner or that lingers by construction sites. By showing the choices and ideas that go into ordinary consumer products-and using editing to speed up their creation like timelapse photography-the series remind us that food, clothes and furnishings are not just frivolities but deeply personal expressions. The opposite happens with TLC's The Messengers (Sundays, 10 p.m. E.T.; debuts July 23), which, seeking nothing less than "the next great inspirational speaker," takes serious problems and renders them trivial. Ten contestants (among them a pastor, a surfer and an ex-cheerleader) deliver a speech to judges and an audience each episode after going on a "field trip"-which, in the premiere, involves spending the night on L.A.'s streets with the homeless.

If there's one thing more unsettling than a bunch of contestants dragging cameras to skid row as they vie for a book deal and TV pilot, it's seeing their responses critiqued as if they were singing a

Christina Aguilera song ("You call that a speech?"). Messengers, to be fait, is self-conscious about that: in one scene, a homeless woman lectures TLC's cameras, "This ain't no damn 200. These are human beings." She's right. This is possibly

the best-intentioned—and creepiest—TV show you will see this year.

Of course, TLC did not invent the idea

of rourse, TIC did not invent the lead of inspiration as a performance, any more than Runway, Top Chef et al. transformed design, cooking and so on into entertainment. Isaac Mizrahi, Emeril Lagasse and Martha Stewart turned their

and Marina Stewart cultured their fields into reality TV long before reality TV did, making their personae inseparable from their work. Says Kara Janx, who finished fourth on last season's Runway: Celebrity "is part and parcel of being a designer today. When people know the person behind the brand, they

become invested in it." That said, she adds, "I want to die as a good designer, not as a TV personality." As if that were even a choice anymore.



Let's Play Balenciaga

During couture week, the crowd talked football while designers stalked Cristobal

By KATE BETTS PARIS



AS MUCH AS THE FRENCH love fashion, soccer took precedence last week in Paris. Even at the fall 2006 haute couture fashion shows, talk inevitably turned to Zinédine Zidane, or "Zizou,"

France's World Cup star. Some editors went so far as to sport les bleus-the team's cobalt blue jerseys-in his honor.

If there were a fashion equivalent to the handsome player, it would be Cristobal Balenciaga, above, the great Spanish couturier

who shaped fashion from 1937, when he opened his Paris atelier, until 1968, when he abruptly closed it. The designer's rigorous spirit has always hovered over runways, but thanks to

"Balenciaga Paris," a sweeping retrospective of his work that just opened at Paris' Musée de la Mode et du Textile, his influence is once again in midfield.

The couture runways were littered with hints of Balenciaga's innovative cuts and

use of volume. At Dior, the exaggerated shape of a horsehair skirt echoed his penchant for stiff fabrics. At Chanel, Karl Lagerfeld kicked in a fuchsia cocoon coat-an iconic Balenciaga look Even couture newcomer Giorgio Armani, who began showing in Paris only three seasons ago, referenced the designer with a stunningly simple A-line

evening dress. "He was the couturier who influenced me the most, says Christian Lacroix, who this season showed somber, voluminous coats that hark back to Balenciaga's work in the 1950s.

"His use of materials, the graphic silhouette, the use of black and the influence of the Spanish Renaissance, lace, the pure opulence.

While the relevance of haute couture, fashion's pricey spectacle whose handmade dresses can cost as much as a car, is an open question, nobody seems to doubt the pertinence of Balenciaga-even three decades after his death.

"Many of the visitors say, 'Oh, I would | have played their best.



1965 evening dress from the Spanish couturier **4NOW Armani's reminiscent** floor-length evening dress

like to wear that now," says Pamela Golbin, curator of the exhibition along with Nicolas Ghesquière, the current designer for the reinvigorated label Balenciaga. The 170 dresses and suits, including Balenciaga's sack dress, his semifitted suit and that cocoon coat, were culled from private collections and museums as far away as Kyoto, Japan.

In Balenciaga's heyday, the stylish women he dressedfrom Doris Duke to Mona von Bismarck-often said he gave them noble posture. Most women today don't want to look quite so regal and stiff, but they do want to feel au

courant, and that modern poise is perhaps Balenciaga's most enduring

legacy.

Balenciaga closed down his ateliers just as the student riots revved up in Paris. His reason was simple: he couldn't keep up with the revolutionary spirit of the 1960s. Like great athletes, the great designers know when they





A voluminous Balenciaga coat NOW Chanel's

THEN The master's 1950s balloon skirt 4NOW Layers and volume in Lacroix dress



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The Next Nissan Maxima



THE INSTANT NATIONAL BESTSELLER

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"This is an important book, filled with the surest sign of great reporting: the unexpected. It enriches our understanding of even familiar episodes from the Bush administration's war on terror and tells some jawdropping stories we haven't heard before."

-*Barton Gellman, The Washington Post

"The book...not only sheds new light on the Bush White House's strategic thinking and its doctrine of pre-emptive action, but also underscores the roles that personality and ideology played in shaping the administration's decision to go to war in Iraq."

-Michiko Kakutani, The New York Times

"A richly detailed and layered account of what some of the best-placed among the disgruntled say has occurred behind the scenes since the terrible events of Sept. 11, 2001. It makes for deeply unsettling reading and is a major contribution to our national conversation concerning these issues."

-Tim Rutten, Los Angeles Times

"A meticulous work of reporting...Suskind's book paints perhaps the most intimate and damning portrait yet of the Bush team.... The publication of The One Percent Doctrine is an important event....Suskind's great achievement."

-Gary Kamiya, Salon

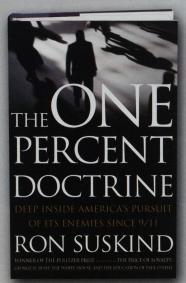
"If journalism is the first draft of history, books like The One Percent Doctrine are the second draft. Historians will be grateful for it as they write the many final drafts in the decades to come."

-Mike Hill, The Baltimore Sun

Audiobook available on CD and for download. Available wherever books are sold.



www.simonsavs.com







WHEN THE LEAD SINGER OF A critically beloved, commercially successful band in its prime releases a solo album, it's a bit like a married man

with two kids zipping by in a fiery new Porsche. Something, you suspect, ain't right at home. Sure enough, Thom Yorke has admitted that Radiohead, years-long holder of the title Only Band That Matters, has hit a lethargic patch. Personal lives have grown comfortable, professional momentum has slowed. With the future uncertain, Yorke made *The Eraser*—which turns out not to be a betrayal of his band but a love letter to it.

From the ethereal melodies to the beats layered upon beats, *The Eraser* is full of Radiohead music—dark, dystopian, oddly beautiful—minus the other members of Radiohead. (It was composed mostly on a

OUT ON HIS OWN: The singer composed most of *The Eraser* on his laptop

laptop.) In spots, the band is missed. The Clock creates some grinding tension but never figures out how to release it, while Black Stam eddies around a chorus (This is I = edu pt. — ed up?) that hardly mines new emotional territory. You can sense Yorke's grasping for something, and with the help of producer Nigel Godrich, who oversaw Beck's midicareer-crisis record, Sea Change, he eventually finds it: clarity, On much of The Ergaer Yorke's both toly

voice, usually pickled in distortion, comes through cleanly, and he conjures up some clear ideas too. Harrowdown Hill slips into the head of David Kelly-the British whistleblower who committed suicide after alleging that Tony Blair had oversold the case for war in Iraq-creating a portrait of anger and futility that's overwhelmingly sad. More often than not, though, Yorke speaks for, and to, himself. On Atoms for Peace, he sings, "No more going to the dark side with your flying saucer eyes ... No more talk about the old days, it's time for something great." The Eraser isn't-but by distilling Radiohead into something intimate, it may point the way toward greatness to come. -By Josh Tyrangiel

LEGAL NOTICE

IF YOU ARE AFRICAN AMERICAN, HISPANIC OR LATINO AND HAVE OR HAVE HAD AN ALLSTATE POLICY, A CLASS ACTION LAWSUIT MAY AFFECT YOUR RIGHTS

WHAT'S THIS ABOUT? A nationwide settlement has been proposed in a class action alleging that Allstate violated Federal Civil Rights laws in connection with its use of credit report information to price personal lines insurance policies, including auto and homeowners policies. Allstate denies it did anything wrong and the Court made no determination that Allstate did anything wrong.

The United States District Count for the Western District of Texas authorized this motion. Before any settlement benefits are provided, the Court will have a hearing on December 18, 2006 to decide whether to approve the settlement. This notice only summarizes the proposed settlement. The detailed notice, which includes the detailed language of the general release, and other court documents can be obtained by calling the control of the country of the proposed settlement. The country of the proposed settlement of the country of

ARE YOU AFFECTED? You are a Class Member affected by this Settlement if you

In Are a Black/African American individual or in individual of Higunia or Latino origin, and 2. Ween in the part or are currently in insured under an Milatine presental lines insurance policy, such as an anno or homovomers policy, and were charged more than the lowest ender the contract of the contrac

WIAL DOES THE SETTLEMENT PROVIDE: If the Settlement is approved. Additise will. In Implement as see insurance scoring formula. 2-) Provide information to Class Members who complete Request Forms explaining how to obtain a policy that is priced using this one insurance scoring formula. 3 Make the inner insurance scoring formula. 3 Make the inner insurance scoring formula. 3 Make this new insurance scoring formula publicly available. 4.4 Make a credit obscistor program available designed to benefit. Class Members. 5.1 Implement air Sopiel's Program for customers to appeal insurance scores in extraordinary circumstances. 6.3 Increase the percentage of its multicularial national media spend. 7.3 Make concline monetagy properties to elighbel Class Members who Complete Request Forms.

A Request Form can be obtained by calling 1-866-817-6514, writing to DeHoyos Settlement, P.O. Box 9000 #6428, Merrick, NY 11566-9000 or by visiting www.creditusesttlement.com. Please do not call the Court.

WHAT WILL, CLASS MEMBERS GIFE UP: Class Members agree that they release and forever discharge the ablasse Released Drives from Insuling for the Lingstom on any state of control of the Co

WHO REPRESENTS CLASS. MEMBERS? The Court appointed the law firms of James, Hoyer, Newcorner & Smilganich, P.A., Bonnett, Enthoroum, Friedman & Ballin, P.C., and Lerach, Coughlin, Stoia, Geller, Rudman & Robbins LLP as Class Counsel to represent the Class Members. Class members don't have to pay these lawyers anything to represent them. Any Class Member is free to hire his own lawyer to appear in Court at his own extense.

WIAT ARE CLASS MASINESS OTHER OPTIONS: Class Members have the right to object to the Sectiment and Class Consuler's motion for fees and coats. The objection disallies is November 6, 3006. The detailed notice explains how to object and includes specific requirements for objection considered motions of the class of th



► MONTY PYTHON'S FLYING CIRCUS THE PERSONAL **BEST SERIES** OBSESSIVES-AND

is there another kind of Puthon fan?-can argue endlessly over which of the cerebral troupe's bits are the funniest. Here, the five surviving members choose for themselves (and on behalf of the deceased Graham Chapman) in this six-disc series. Alongside well-known classics ("The Lumberjack Song," "The Spanish Inquisition," "Dead Parrot") are such lesser-known bits as John Cleese teaching a class on self-defense against fresh fruit. Each disc provides a broad sampling, but the most distinctive is Terry Gilliam's package of 45 animated shorts. Silly run, don't silly walk, to these lovingly curated packets of Pythoniana.



SATURDAY NIGHT LIVE THE REST OF COMMERCIAL **PARODIES** THE TITLE

notwithstanding. Saturday Night Live is often best when it's taped. This collection of phony ads, with Will Ferrell as host, runs from the absurdist early years (Dan Aykroyd frenetically shilling for the Bass-O-Matic fish blender) to the present (Chris Parnell for Gaystrogen, medication for gav men suffering from "queer loss"). Some of the spots have social bite-say, Oueen Latifah plugging "Excedrin for Racial-Tension Headaches"-while others, like one with Ferrell as an attorney who sues dogs, are just inspiredly goofy. But SNL is most subversive when it bites the hand that pays it, in spots that lampoon Madison Avenue for fear-based pitches (antirobot insurance for frightened senior citizens) and hyperconsumption (the Taco



GUT-BUSTING COMEDY SKIT COLLECTIONS ON DVD

From dead parrots to odd ducks, these sets will have you in sketches

Town Pizza-Crepe-Taco-Pancake-Chili Bag). Pour yourself a tall glass of bass and take yourself a lo-o-o-ong commercial break.



TAKES ON ... **SEASON TWO** TO CALL what Tracev Ullman does in this 1990s

HBO series "sketch comedy" is something of an insult. She captures dozens of charactersa male Middle Eastern cab driver, a 1970s TV star, a retired movie makeup artist-not in

pencil strokes but in oilpainterly detail. As much a chameleon as a comedienne,

she gives the creations she inhabits not just funny attitudes and accents but empathy and pathos. The 15 episodes (each structured around a theme, like "Fantasy," "Secrets" and "Money") combine set pieces with running stories in which her characters interact with one another. Comic actors like Ion Favreau and Michael McKean also appear, but Ullman's best co-star is herself.



LITTLE BRITAIN THE COMPLETE SECOND SERIES THERE IS nothing little about the out-

sized grotesques in this BBC mock travelogue about Britain ("Opened by the Oueen in 1972!"). It's a series of variations on one fruitful joke: the disconnect between the picture-postcard image of Olde England and 21st century life. The menagerie of characters could have walked off the set of a British Jerry Springer Show: hirsute transvestites, the grossly obese and shoplifting "chavs"

THE CREW: Michael Palin, Chapman, Cleese, Eric Idle and Terry Jones

(or, to use the indelicate American term, trailer trash). But the series has a generous affection for its eccentrics and its country, which it portrays as a loopy but decent place, as exemplified by the sketches in which a gay Welshman is offended by his fellow villagers' refusal to persecute him. God save it, Little Britain is a nice place to visit.



W MR. SHOW THE COMPLETE COLLECTION FOR FOUR ALLtoo-brief seasons (30 episodes in all),

Bob Odenkirk, below left, and David Cross were the Wright brothers of experimental TV comedy, and Mr. Show was their Kitty Hawk. The loosely themed episodes run the end of one skit into the beginning



of the next, sparking provocative ideas off one another like a chain-smoker's cigarettes. Taking full advantage of its HBO-ensured freedom, the episodes are hilarious and offensive on numerous levels. One includes an ad for Mr. Pickles' Fun-Time Abortion Clinics ("We'll Bring Out the Kid in Ya!"), while in another, Mr Show declares itself a religion-Odenkirk and Cross invite the audience to eat poison s'mores and ascend through "heaven's chimney"then goes on to skewer the traditions of nearly every major faith. Talk about cult comedy. -By James Poniewozik



Ask your doctor.
FOSAMAX PLUS D treats postmenopausal osteoporosis. It helps prevent fractures of both the hip and spine.

For a complete list of questions to ask your doctor, go to www.FosamaxPlusD.com

Selected Cautionary Information

You should not use FOSAMAX PLUS D if you have certain disorders of the esophagus (the tube connecting the mouth with the stomatoh), are not able to stand or sit upright for 30 minutes, have severe kidney disease, low blood calcium, or are allergic to FOSAMAX PLUS D. Before use, talk to your doctor if you have or have had stomach or digestive problems or problems with swallowing. In addition, you should talk to your doctor if you have conditions that may cause an overproduction of vitamin D (eg. sarcoidosis, leukemia, lymphoma).

You should tell your doctor about all medicines you are taking, including prescription and nonprescription medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements.

Stop taking FOSAMAX PLUS D and call your doctor right away if you develop new or worsening heartburn, difficult or painful swallowing, or chest pain because these may be signs of serious upper digestive problems, which can include irritation, inflammation, or ulceration of the esophagus. (See the Patient Product Information for more details.) If you develop severe bone, joint, and/or muscle pain at any time, contact your doctor. Digestive side effects in studies were generally mild and included stomach pain, indigestion/heartburn, or nausea.



Please see important Patient Product Information on the following page and discuss it with your doctor. Available by prescription only. Widely Available on Medicare Plans.

To find out if you qualify, or for more information on FOSAMAX PLUS D, call 1-800-31-MERCK or visit FosamaxPlusD.com

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(alendronate sodium/cholecalciferol) tablets

mation before you start taking FOSAMAX PLUS D*. Also, read the leaflet each time you refill your prescription, just in case anything has changed. This leaflet does not take the place of discussions with your doctor about your medical condition or treatment. You and your doctor should discuss FOSAMAX PLUS D when you start taking your medicine and at regular checkups.

What is the most important information I should know about FOSAMAX PLUS D?

You must take FOSAMAX PLUS D exactly as directed to help make sure it works and to help lower the chance of harmful side

Choose the day of the week that best fits your schedule. Every week, take 1 FOSAMAX PLUS D tablet on your chosen day.

 After getting up for the day and before taking your first food, drink, or other medicine, swallow your FOSAMAX PLUS D tablet with a full glass (6-8 oz) of plain water only. Do not take FOSAMAX PLUS D with:

Coffee or tea

. Do not chew or suck on a tablet of FOSAMAX PLUS D.

- Bot not urrew of south of a tauert or rospector. Fusc. After swallowing your FOSAMAY FLUS D tablet, do not lie down-stay fully upright (stiffing, standing, or walking) for at least 30 minutes. Do not lie down until after your first food of the der. This will help the FOSAMAY FLUS D tablet reach your stormach guicely and help reduce the chance the FOSAMAY FLUS D might rintate your and help reduce the chance the FOSAMAY FLUS D might rintate your. esophagus, the tube that connects your mouth with your stomach

After swallowing your FOSAMAX PLUS D tablet, wait at least 30 minutes before taking your first food, drink, or other medicine of the day, including artaciss, calcium, and other supplements and vitamins, FOSAMAX PLUS D is effective point if it is taken when your

. Do not take FOSAMAX PLUS D at bedtime or before getting up for

If you have chest pain, new or worsening heartburn, or have trouble or pain when you swallow, stop taking FOSAMAX PLUS D and call your doctor.

Some patients may need more vitamin D than is in FOSAMAX PLUS D. Your doctor may recommend additional vitamin D supplementation. What is FOSAMAX PLUS D?

FOSAMAX PLUS D is a prescription medicine that contains alene sodium and vitamin D, (cholecalciferol) as the active ingredients. FOSAMAX PLUS D provides a week's worth of vitamin D, (2800 IU).

FOSAMAX PLUS D is used for:

• The treatment of osteoporosis (thinning of bone) in women after menopause, it reduces the chance of having a hip or spinal fracture

. Treatment to increase bone mass in men with osteoporos Improvement in bone density may be seen as early as 3 months after you start taking FOSAMAX PLUS D. For FOSAMAX PLUS D to continue to work, you need to keep taking it.

FOSAMAX PLUS D is not a hormone There is more information about osteoporosis and vitamin D at the end of

Who should not take FOSAMAX PLUS D?

Do not take FOSAMAX PLUS D if you: . Have certain problems with your esophagus, the tube that connects

. Cannot stand or sit upright for at least 30 minutes . Have low levels of calcium in your blood

· Have severe kidney disease . Are allergic to FOSAMAX PLUS D or any of its ingredients. A list of

ingredients is at the end of this leaflet. If you are pregnant or nursing, talk to your doctor about whether taking FOSAMAX PLUS D is night for you based on possible risk to you and

Talk to your doctor if you have or have had:
• Problems with swallowing

. Stomach or digestive problems

· Sarcoldosis, leukemia, lymphoma . Other medical problems you have or had in the past

Also tell your doctor about all medicines you take, including prescription and non-prescription medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements. Know the medicines you take. Keep a list of them and show it to your doctor and pharmacist each time you see your doctor or get a

How should I take FOSAMAX PLUS D?

See "What is the most important information I should know about FOSAMAX PLUS D?" for important information about how to take the medicine and to help make sure it works for you. In addition, follow these instructions:

. Take 1 dose of FOSAMAX PLUS D once a week

Choose the day of the week that best fits your schedule. Every week take 1 tablet of FOSAMAX PLUS D on your chosen day.

FOSAMAX PLUS D" (alendronate sodium/cholecalciferol) Tablets

 After getting up for the day and before taking your first food, drink, or other medicine, swallow your FOSAMAX PLUS D tablet with a full glass (6-8 oz) of plain water only. It is important that you keep taking FOSAMAX PLUS D for as long as your doctor says to take it. For FOSAMAX PLUS D to continue to work,

you need to keep taking it. . If you miss a dose, take only 1 FOSAMAX PLUS D tablet on the morning after you remember. Do not take 2 tablets on the same day Continue your usual schedule of 1 FOSAMAX PLUS D tablet once a

week on your chosen day. . If you think you took more than the prescribed dose of FOSAMAX PLUS D,

drink a full glass of milk and contact your local poison control center or emergency room right away. Do not try to vomit. Do not lie down. What should I avoid while taking FOSAMAX PLUS D?

Do not eat, drink, or take other medicines or supplements before taking FOSAMAX PLUS D.

 Wait for at least 30 minutes after taking FOSAMAX PLUS D to eat, drink, or take other medicines or supplements. Do not lie down for at least 30 minutes after taking FOSAMAX PLUS D. Do not lie down until after your first

What are the possible side effects of FOSAMAX PLUS D? Some patients may get severe digestive reactions from FOSAMAX PLUS D. See "What is the most important information I should know about FOSAMAX PLUS D?".) These reactions include imitation, inflammation, or ulcers of the esophagus, which may sometim

waith will PUSAWWW. PLUS D or in any life down in less than 30 minutes or before their first food of the day. Esophagus reactions may get worse if patients continue to take FOSAMAX PLUS D after developing symptoms of Stop taking FOSAMAX PLUS D and call your doctor right away if you get any of these signs of pos-

· Chest pain Heartburn

food of the day.

. Trouble or pain when swallowing

Side effects in patients taking FOSAMAX PLUS D usually have been mild. They generally have not caused patients to stop taking FOSAMAX PLUS D. The most common side effect is abdominal (stomach area) pain. Less common side effects are nausea, vomiting, a full or bloated feeling in the stornach, constipation, diarrhea, black or bloody stools (bowel movements), gas, headache, a changed sense of taste, and bone

Severe bone, joint, and/or muscle pain has been reported in patients Sowere bone, joint, aird'or muscle pain has been reported in patients taking, by mouth, bipplicophonable drugs that are used of brest costeoprosise thin bones). However, such reports have been rare. This group of drugs includes POSAMAY PLIS D. Most of the patients were postmeropaisal women (women who had stopped having periods). Patients developed pain within one day to several months after starting the drug. Most patients experienced relef after stopping the drug. Patients who develop severe bone, joint, and/or muscle pain after starting FOSAMAX PLUS D should contact their physician. Rarely, patients may also experience joint swelling or swelling in their hands or legs. Fransient flu-like symptoms (rarely with fever), typically at the start of treatment, have occurred.

treatment, inser occurring, insert occurring the property of t experience dizziness. Mouth ulcers (sores) may occur if the FOSAMAX PLUS D tablet is chewed or dissolved in the mouth.

Rarely, patients have had jaw problems associated with delayed healing and infection, often following tooth extraction.

Anytime you have a medical problem you think may be from FOSAMAX PLUS D, even if it is not listed above, talk to your doctor.

What should I know about osteoporosis? Normally your bones are being rebuilt all the time. First, old bone is removed (resorbed). Then a similar amount of new bone is formed. This

balanced process keeps your skeleton healthy and strong. Osteoporosis is a thinning and weakening of the bones. It is common women after menopause, and may also occur in men. In ceteoporosis, bone is removed faster than it is formed, so overall bone mass is lost and bones become weaker. Therefore, keeping bone mass is important to keep your bones healthy. In both men and women, osteoporosis may also

At first, esteoporosis usually has no symptoms, but it can cause fractures (broken bones). Fractures usually cause pain. Fractures of the bones of the spine may not be painful, but over time they can make you shorter. Eventually, your spine can curve and your body can become bent over Fractures may happen during normal, everyday activity, such as lifting, or from minor injury that would normally not cause bones to break. Fractures most often occur at the hip, spine, or wrist. This can lead to pain, severe disability, or loss of ability to move around (mobility).

Who is at risk for osteoporosis? Many things put people at risk of osteoporosis. The following people have

be caused by certain medicines called corticosteroids

a higher chance of getting osteoporosis: . Women who are going through or who are past menopause

. Mon who are aldedy

FOSAMAX PLUS D" (alendronate sodium/cholecalciferol) Tablets

. Are white (Caucasian) or oriental (Asian) · Are thin

. Have family member with osteoporosis . Do not get enough calcium or vitamin D

. Do not exercise

. Drink alcohol often

. Take bone thinning medicines (like prednisone or other corticosteroids)

What should I know about vitamin D?

What should know about vidual usy Vitamin D is an essential nutrient, required for calcium absorption and healthy bones. The main source is through exposure to summer surrigin, which makes vitamin D in our skin. Where surrigint in most of the United States is too weak to produce vitamin D. Even in the summer, clothing or such block can prevent enough surrigint from getting through, in addition, as people age, their skin becomes less able to make vitamin D. Very few foods are natural sources of vitamin D. Some books, such as milk, some brands of orange juice and breakfast cereals are fortified with vitamin D Too little vitamin D leads to low calcium absorption and low phosphate cause muscle weakness which can lead to falls, and greater risk

What can I do to help treat osteoporosis?

In addition to FOSAMAX PLUS D, your doctor may suggest one or more

. Stop smoking. Smoking may increase your chance of getting Reduce the use of alcohol. Too much alcohol may increase the chance of osteoporosis and injuries that can cause fractures.

. Exercise regularly. Like muscles, bones need exercise to stay strong and healthy. Exercise must be safe to prevent injuries, including fractures. Talk with your doctor before you begin any exercise program.

Eat a balanced diet. Having enough calcium in your diet is important.
Your doctor can advise you whether you need to change your diet or

take any dietary supplements, such as calcium or additional vitamin D. What are the ingredients in FOSAMAX PLUS D? Active ingredients: alendronate sodium and cholecalciferol (vitamin D.)

Daily Value is 400 ILI Inactive ingredients: cellulose, lactose, medium chain triglycerides, gelatin, croscarmeliose sodium, sucrose, colloidal silicon dioxide, magnesium stearate, butylated hydroxytoluene, modified food starch, and

How do I store FOSAMAX PLUS D? Store FOSAMAX PLUS D at 68 to 77°F (20 to 25°C). Protect from moisture and light. Store tablets in the original blister package or bottle

. Safely discard FOSAMAX PLUS D that is out-of-date or no longer

. Keep all FOSAMAX PLUS D and all medicines out of the reach of

General information about using FOSAMAX PLUS D safely and

Medicines are sometimes prescribed for conditions that are not mentioned in patient information leaflets. This medicine was prescribed for your particular condition. Alendronate in FOSAMAX PLUS D acts specifically on your bones. Do not use it for another condition or nive it This leaflet is a summary of information about FOSAMAX PLUS D. If you

your doctor or pharmacist for information about FOSAMAX PLUS D written for health pare providers. For more information, call 1-877-408-4699 Rx only Manufactured for:

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HEALTH

MORETHAN JUST A LITTLE CHUNKY

By CHRISTINE GORMAN

That is one of the

TECHNOLOGY

IF YOU'RE JUST A LITTLE OVERWEIGHT, THERE ARE PLENTY of books, magazines, videos and websites that will tell you how to lose those extra pounds. But very few emphasize the health benefits of simply maintaining your weight-even if you're a tad on the chunky side. And there's practically no advice for the extremely obese-folks who are at least 100 lbs, overweight and who have trouble moving, let alone exercising. Yet the number of morbidly obese Americans has quadrupled in the past 20 years or so (from 1 in 200 to 1 in 50); in contrast, the number who are merely obese (at least 30 lbs. overweight) has doubled.

reasons there was so much interest in a study that appeared last week in the Journal of the American Medical Association (I.A.M.A.) about the health effects of carrving around all those extra pounds. Researchers looked at health data from more than 90,000 older women-some of normal weight, some obese and some morbidly obese. They found over the course of the seven-year study that for white women, being obese rather than of normal weight was linked to a 12% greater risk of dving. Women who were at least 100 lbs. overweight, however, had an 86% greater risk of dying. Other racial groups showed similar links between increasing body size and death rate.

Staggering new figures on death rates among the morbidly obese

Women who are less than 30 lbs, overweight might take comfort in the fact that their group showed no significantly greater risk of dving over the length of the investigation. (Other studies have shown similar results.) But they should know that their chances of developing heart disease did increase. "To me, that suggests that seven years was not a long-enough time for follow-up in the overweight women," says the I.A.M.A. report's lead author, Dr. Kathleen McTigue of the University of Pittsburgh. It may simply take longer for the fatal effects of heart disease



to start showing up among overweight women.

MONEY

A closer look at the numbers also revealed that obese women who suffered from diabetes. high blood pressure or high cholesterol levels were at much greater risk of dying than those who were simply obese. That finding should spur doctors to be more aggressive about diagnosing and treating those ailments in their heavier patients. It might also help extremely obese women



who are considering the risks and benefits of taking such drastic steps as gastric-bypass surgery. Studies like this one

may eventually enable scientists to get a better handle on the genetic and biological factors that make it easier for some people to stay trim and predispose others to pack on the pounds.

The morbidly obese will probably never get the kind of attention that is lavished on the slightly overweight. But someday they may have more effective tools to treat the complications that stem from their obesity-and. better still, to prevent them from becoming obese in the first place.

LIFE AT THE EXTREMES

More than 19% of severely obese women have heart disease, compared with 7% of those of normal weight

Nearly 20% of severely obese women have Type 2 diabetes, compared with 2% of those of normal weight • About 90% of Type 2 diabetics are overweight More than 63% of severely obese women have high blood pressure, compared with 23% of women of normal weight

TECHNOLOGY HEALTH MONEY TRAVEL FOOD TRENDS

WHO'S GOT YOUR NUMBER?

The quickest way to your Social Security number (SSN) fall into the wrong hands. That's why a group of employees are suing Union Pacific Railroad over the casual way the company used the numbers to ID workers-a practice that became a real issue in April when a computer with the 30,000 employees was stolen. In May someone made off with a laptop containing the ssns of 26.5 million people on file at the Department of Veterans Affairswhich suggests that it's more important than ever to keep your number under wraps. A lot of groups ask for it: very few really need it. Just be ready for a fight. "You're going to be at loggerheads with those requesting it," says Beth Givens. director of the Privacy Rights Clearinghouse. "You need to have a strong constitution."

—By Barbara Kiviat



DON'T USE YOUR SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER AT WORK

Employers need your Social Security number to pay you—but that doesn't mean they have to print it on your company badge or make it your log-in to access work schedules (one of the complaints in the Union Pacific case). With the trise in identity theft, companies, including UP, are starting to change their ways. Consider asking your personnel and IT departments to give you a different employee number. Citing stats on ID theft might help your case.

BANK

Financial institutions are the only group other than employers required by law to collect your SSN. But they too use it far more than necessary-to let you access accounts over the phone or online, for instance. Some banks use just the last four digits. "It's not totally safe, but it's safer," says Robert Ellis Smith, publisher of Privacy Journal. He suggests calling the bank and requesting a different password altogether.



Credit-card companies want your Social Security number because it makes it easier for them to run a credit check. But they can do that with other information, such as your

formation, such as your name and date of birth. If you're told you must supply your SSN, ask which law says that. You may have to go a few rounds—in

writing is often best—before the credit company relents. And it might not: ultimately, it's up to the issuer whether or not to do business with you.



PLAY TOUGH AT THE DOCTOR'S

Doctors often say insurance companies require ssns. Unless you're on Medicare or Medicaid, there should be a way around that. When Beth Civens' dentist insisted on taking her ssn, saying that his policy prevented people from skipping out on bills, she offered to pay cash up front. The stakes are high. According to the Federal Trade Commission, when a thief opens new accounts in a victim's name (easy to do with a ssn), It takes the victim an average of 60 hours and \$1,180 to clean up the mess.

GIVE THEM SOMETHING ELSE

Any number of private businesses you deal with—utilities, cable companies, even video stores and gyms—will ask for your Social Security number. You always have a right to refuse. But unlike most government agencies, private companies are allowed to deny you service based on that refusal. A good strategy is to offer something in place of your SSN—a driver's license number, say, or acsh deposit. "That," says Smith, "is the trade-off."







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MINDING HIS BUSINESS

I meally want us to be friends and concuer the business world together,"

MICHAEL JACKSON once tod former
pom producer F. Marc Schaffer's answering machine. But Schaffer's answering machine. But Schaffer's ansulegedry accrude while he managed
Jackson's finances. The singer's lawyer says Schaffer is just another associate who took advantage of Jackson's "almost choices are emerging: a the product of the star's control of the star's and the star's and the star's control of the star's and the star's and the star's and the star's control of the star's and the star

- Jackson allegedly paid Marlon Brando \$1 million to attend one of his concerts and do a cameo in his video You Rock My World. ■ A pal said Jackson borrowed—and
- repaid—\$1 million to give Elizabeth Taylor jewelry so she would appear in a TV special about him.
- When funds are low, the singer said, he lets local ranchers graze their cattle at Neverland to raise money. At least song royalties aren't his only cash cow.

HILARY GIVES THE LOWE-DOWN ON HER BREAKUP

E

No, they aren't divorcing because she can bench-press more than he can. CHAD LOWE and HILARY SWANK'S eight-year marriage ended, in part, because of a substance-abuse problem that Lowe has since kicked, Swank tells Vanity Fair in its August issue, "It was such a shock because I never thought he'd keep something from me." the Million Dollar Baby star said. And yet "it was a confirmation of something I was feeling that was keeping us from being completely solid." Lowe, a TV actor who is directing a film called Beautiful Ohio, had no comment. But at least-unlike in her 2000 Oscar speech-Swank thought to mention him this time.





Owen Wilson plays Dupree, a houseguest who doesn't know when to leave, in You, Me and Dupree.

Who do you relate to in this film—the guest or the hosts? The been a Dupree, but I've also experienced a Dupree. My older brother Andrew blames Luke [Wilson] and me for the rapid distingention of his first marriage. We were always at his house. Then I had this great girl I was living with, and he moved in, and the Ping-Pone table replaced the dining-room table, and the motorcycle got parked mistle, and before you know it, she was gone. But in the movie, Dupree ends up helping the marriage.

But in the movie, Dupree ends up helping the marriage. Yeah, we didn't have that third act. What makes a good buddy film? Bickering. Vince Vaughn

and I did a lot of bickering in Wedding Crashers.

Will you and Vaughn team up again? I bet we do end up
working together again. I think it would be less likely
that it would be some sort of a direct sequel, though.

Your image is of a gay who, despite being successful, decess't try all that hard. Is that who you are? Maybe next to Ben [Stiller], I don't. I've done a lot of movies with him, and that became the shtick—Ben's the worksholic, Owen likes to keep things fresh by not reading the script until he shows up on set. But when I work on something, it's not like I plone it in or don't take it seriously.

Are you doing any of your own writing these days?
Woody Harrelson and I are gonna start writing something in August. We had an idea of maybe playing brothers,

in August. We had an idea of maybe playing brothers, maybe writing it in Europe or Vancouver. The way Wes [Anderson] and I would write was a lot of hanging out, going out to eat. With Woody—ahhh, well, we'll have to work on making sure we stay focused on the task.



CHEERING UP GRUMPY OLD MEN EVERYWHERE

A wish countless men started making half a century ago has finally come true. **SOPHIA LOREN**, 71, posed for the 2007 Pirelli calender in a racy black number.

The voluptious septuagenarian actress who once declared, "Everything you see, I owe to spagifiett," is the oldest woman to model for the tire company's conic calendar, which next year will also include younger stars Naomi Watts, 37, and Penélope Cruz, 32. Because, really, what's an Academy Award compared to hanging in gargates workfield in your skilviers?

Richard Schickel

Nothing to Laugh About

When a movie mixes special effects and comedy, comedy loses. Audiences too

XCESS IS ALWAYS WRETCHED, WHETHER WE'RE TALKING executive-compensation packages or some guy trying to squeeze his Hummer into a parking space clearly labeled COMPACT. When we succumb to the Big Gulp ethos, as inevitably we do, it leaves us feeling shamefaced and guilty. It never leaves us laughing, and that's something Hollywood needs to think about.

There was a time when we could count on the movies to slip

a \$2 whoopee cushion under the seats of the rich and fatuous. Charlie Chaplin once said all he needed to make a comedy was a park, a pretty girl, a cop (representing befuddled authority) and, of course, his immortally anarchic self. All Groucho Marx required was the divinely distracted Margaret Dumont to play the stuffy rich lady he was determined to unstuff. Those movies permitted their subversive stars to invade the ballrooms and bedrooms of the privileged, if only to bring their inhabitants back down to earthiness, but they still pitched their tents close to the poverty line, where, perforce, the living was never easy but the conflicts were always very basic. There was an instinctive understanding among those moviemakers that spectacle was inimical to comedy. Wit is subtle and sly: spectacle is noisy and crushing.

But that was then, and this is now-now being the era of, to take a convenient example, Pirates of the

Caribbean: Dead Man's Chest. Like the first Pirates three years ago, the sequel, which opened last week, pits Johnny Depp against something like a hundred million bucks' worth of special effects. He can't hold his own against them.

It's a shame because Depp is a skilled comic actor. His Captain Jack Sparrow is still a marvelous creation. It's not just a matter of his eve makeup or his variously funny ways of walking, running or sitting still (as when he discovers, to his dismay, that cannibals have decided to make him the main course at their banquet). It's also that Jack is, in truth, a modernist, unaccountably displaced to the 17th century and obliged to undertake the mindless heroics not only of an antique movie genre but also of the spirit of an age when all are heedlessly charging into action, swords slicing the air, instead of more sensibly retreating to their studies to think things over when danger threatens. Jack is an anachronism, engaging in a lot of desperate improvisations to keep his skin intact.

At times Depp nails the subtle touches that make for classic comedy. When he's miming alarm or confusion, for example, he does terrific things with his eyes. Sometimes they're bright with half-formed schemes. Sometimes they're addled with a flickering panic he can't entirely hide. In those moments he takes us behind the conventional hero's stoic mask and allows us to see Jack for what he is: a presexual child pretending to be a man of deci-

sive action and romantic élan. You might say he's the anti-Errol Flynn.

But he cannot stand up to the surrounding special effects, which involve Jack and his friends (played by Orlando Bloom and Keira Knightley) with serried ranks of ghostly apparitions, variants on similar figures in the first Pirates. They look as if they were recruited from the Star Wars cantina (although with even worse skin conditions), and they are as unfunny as they are undead. They are supposed to appeal to the movies' last remaining reliable audience-adolescent males-and doubtless they will (Dead Man's Chest sold an estimated \$55 million in tickets on its opening day). But while special effects can startle and wow us, they almost never help us laugh.

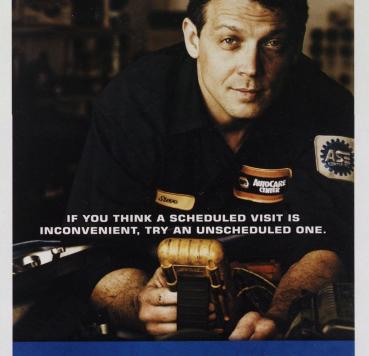
Great physical comedians are a rare and perpetually endangered species. They require delicate handling. One remembers Jim Carrey emerging so

brilliantly in Ace Ventura: Pet Detective and the leap he caused the heart to take. When he permitted his dear self to be submerged in special effects (as in Bruce Almighty), that heart quailed and shrank. And a grownup, remembering the mirthful Depp charge of the first Pirates, is

bound now to worry about him. Depp famously based Jack's appearance on Keith Richards, but Depp is a devotee of Chaplin as well, and Depp has it in him to be as subversive as the old master was. But he needs the austerity of surroundings-underpopulated and plain-in which all great comics function best. In the end, comedy is about exposing the individual's quaking, quacking, ultimately triumphant soul. But special effects are just machinery, by definition heartless and brutally domineering. They squash individuality. In the movies-and not only in comedy-they have come to symbolize much that is grossly extravagant and feckless in our el grande culture.



OVERPOWERED: Depp suffers in Dead Man's Chest



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